PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received.
3 H. P. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 211 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..	..
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
24th "	Moldavia ..	6000	....	..
31st "	Caledonia ..	10000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

Those Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yokoshi Maru	H. Fojii	4098	21st Aug	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	27th Aug.	9th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Meyo Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	17th Sept.	29th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	11th Oct

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Incorporated in Japan.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Inaho Maru	T. Wakazawa	3939	28th Aug.	9th Sept.
Shinkoku Maru	S. Ayabe	5336	13th Sept.	24th Sept.
Saigon Maru	T. Watanabe	4538	27th Sept.	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Agents, Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
Sukhadwalla Building,
Ravelin Street.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

26, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B-16

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	1915. Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 1 th

SAILINGS 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo ..	A C	7700	---	15th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	556	836	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,062	472	708
Liverpool	602	902	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea, Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Lisoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 387.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.

"LINGA" 2,185 Sunday 5th September. *Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KALACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 10th Sept., calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Slow Mail)

S. S. "BARODA" 3,122 tons sailing on Friday the 3rd September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA" 5378 tons sailing on or about 5th September calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 15th September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

4th September, 1915.

PARSEE NEW YEAR

ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY—POONA.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. 'Phone No. 42.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500 000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
J. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH. KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S.S. Elysia	6363	J. Kinnaird	3rd week in Sept.

*Will not call at Marseilles, but proceed direct to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	600
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	588	907
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	967	1453

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM. & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Black Rs. 16-8 } Nett.
Tan ,, 17-8 }

In spite of the enormous increase in the price of all English leathers we are able, owing to our holding large stock at the outbreak of war, to offer these Boots at the exceptionally low price quoted.

This is a Boot that we can thoroughly recommend.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

Telephone No. 2728.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 800
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,270
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Kalachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASE CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of over stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS.
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, billiousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy* for *constipation*. D 19

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address: "Baltic."

BY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. B-24

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.

Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.

Further particulars from the—

SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS,
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, and Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

A PARISIENNE LADY open to give tuitions to European and Parsi ladies in French conversation and literature. Apply "PARISIENNE," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1681

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

VARNISHES, PAINTS, ETC.—Best Indian manufactured "PARROT BRAND" Varnishes, Polishes etc., are really worthy a trial. Superior in quality yet cheaper in value. Manufactured by INDIAN CHEMICO-INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bardoli, Dt. Surat. 1354

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL 793

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—

BHAGAT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 813

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—

1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.

S. B. MURRAY,
600 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED—1. EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS for employment in the Hyderabad Public Works Department for a period of about five years on a salary of Hyderabad Rs. 700 per mensem plus allowances.

2. Applications should contain the following particulars:—
(1) Date of birth.
(2) Places where educated.
(3) Examinations passed.
(4) Whether applicant knows Urdu or Telugu.
(5) Particulars of previous employment together with the salaries drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

3. Applications together with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by the 30th of September, 1915.

4. Hyderabad Rs. 118 are approximately equal to B. G. Rs. 100.

A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
804 P. W. Department.

WANTED.

WANTED a COTTON BALING PRESS complete, in working order, without Boiler. Apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1679

WANTED SECOND HAND BOILERS 30 by 7 by 125 and 24 by 6½ by 125 also COTTON PRESS MACHINERY. Write to C. M. HIRAKHANWALA, Jalna. 1646

ENGLISHWOMAN, wishing to return to India about end of October, would give services in return for passage or part passage. Apply to "VOYAGE", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1663

WANTED a SALESMAN for mill and gin stores for Bombay Office. Must be influential and with good experience of the lines. Apply with testimonials to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Import Dept., Ahmedabad. 1611

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

WANTED a L. M. E. and L. E. E. of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, with some experience. Pay Rs. 75 to 100, according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to

HON. GENERAL MANAGER,
Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban
900 (Muttra).

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand. "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A EUROPEAN Medical Officer for the Manipur State, Assam. Must be fully qualified. Salary Rs. 700 per month, with free furnished quarters and travelling allowance at Government rates. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to the undersigned.

J. C. HIGGINS, I.C.S.,
Vice-President, Manipur State Darbar,
601 Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

WANTED for MATERNITY HOSPITAL opening Oct., a EUROPEAN LABOUR WARD SISTER, (C. M. B. preferred) Rs. 105—10—Rs. 125, with quarters and board.

Two EUROPEAN WARD SISTERS, Rs. 80 with quarters and board. Apply with copies of diplomas and three recent testimonials to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. 804

WANTED a CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER for Gwalior Army Gwalior Central India, an Experienced Graduate of Bombay Veterinary College, strong in English, with sufficient knowledge of Hindi. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications.

Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 15th September, 1915, to—

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Gwalior Army,
803 Gwalior, C.I.

WANTED FOR LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL AT FORT SANDEMAN a trained Dai on Rs. 40 a month, with rent free quarter and fees, for maternity cases at rates varying according to the income of patients.

A Christian Lady (sweeper convert excepted) and one who has passed Compounder's Examination will be given preference, and will get an extra allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Apply stating caste, age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned), to the

POLITICAL AGENT IN ZHOB,
Fort Sandeman,
901 Baluchistan.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.—Applications are invited to reach the undersigned's Office not later than 15th September, for the Post of Superintendent of the Office of the Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior. Experience in Traffic Working and Office Routine and ability to control Office hands, essential. Preference will be given to a man well up in Rates Work.

Age, qualifications, pay expected and present salary to be stated in application which must be accompanied by copies of certificates which will not be returned.

The successful applicant will be required to join on 1st November, 1915.

Pay according to qualifications, up to Rs. 100 p.m.

B. LAWRENCE,
600 Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior.

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER is required for the Alwar P. W. D., on the following terms:—

1. Pay Rs. 400 rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 p.m., on approved service, subject to a maximum of Rs. 800.

2. Appointment to be permanent and will be governed by State Rules in every respect.

3. Security equal to 3 months salary to be deposited in the Treasury within one year of confirmation, after completion of a probationary period of 6 months.

4. Security will be liable to confiscation in case of quitting appointment without sanction.

None but qualified Engineers need apply who have had at least 5 years' practical experience on Roads and Buildings.

Applicants must submit their application in their own hand-writing and must attach copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Preference will be given to Indians and applicants must state their name in full, age and caste. Applications will be received upto the 15th September 1915.

STATE ENGINEER,
Alwar.

WANTED.

WANTED—Rs. 4,000 on substantial security. Brokers need not—apply. Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1677

A YOUNG ENERGETIC GRADUATE wishes to serve as apprentice in a Mercantile Firm in Europe, America or Japan. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1683

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED a L. M. E and L. E. E. of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, with some experience. Pay Rs. 75 to 100, according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to

HONY. GENERAL MANAGER,
Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban
880 (Muttra).

WANTED for the HUBLI MUNICIPAL Water Works a second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to take charge of Worthington pumps and jewell filters. Pay Rs. 40-5-60. Persons with the necessary qualifications need only apply. Application with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned before the 1st Octobre 1915.

S. N. GUTTAL,
Chairman Managing Committee,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 25th August, 1915.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE.—Two-seater, splendid "LITTLE" CAR, 20 H.-P., 4 Cyl. complete. Can easily carry five. Apply J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

ENGLISH DESSERT WALNUTS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcel-post, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

FOR SALE.—A large and commodious storied BUILDING with outhouses and a large compound, situated at the foot of Pali Hill, on Pali-Danda Road, Bandra. Apply to Rev. C. A. D'ABREO, R. C. Chapel, Koli Kalyan, via Santa Cruz Rly. Station. 1687

FOR SALE.—To dissolve partnership a complete working Ginning Factory of 52 Gins, Offices, Store-room, Engineer's House, Servants' Quarters, etc., at Akot in Berar. The Factory can be seen and price settled by personal interview with SETH KHINVRAJ DAMODARDAS, Akot (Berar). 1685

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE—About Twenty Elephants, mostly young ones, will be offered for sale by auction at Walayar on the 6th October, 1915.

For details apply to the CONSERVATOR of FORESTS, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.

C. D. McCARTHY,
605 Conservator of Forests, W. C.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—1st floor of MARINE HOUSE at New Marine Lanes. No. 21. Apply GROUND FLOOR 1661

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple with or without Board. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

TO BE LET—A convenient BUNGALOW at the foot of the Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Apply to GOCULDAS DEWJI next bungalow." 1675

TO BE LET.—A spacious GODOWN at No. 9, Old Modikhana. Write to N. J. GUZDER, Great Western Hotel, Fort. 1688

TO BE LET.—MEHTA VILLA, Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, Drawing Room, 5 Bedrooms, Verandah, Stable, etc. Latest Sanitary Fittings. Apply within. 1682

TO LET.—Poona, a nice Bungalow, 21, Napier Road, till the end of November. Rent Rs. 225 or near offer. Apply COOPER, House Agent, Elphinstone Road, Poona. 1686

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Apply

MANAGER,
1657 Watson's Annexe.

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

TO LET.—Varsova, Off Andheri Station, a beautiful sea-side place, splendidly equipped upper storied Bungalow, fully furnished 6 bed rooms, drawing room, dining room, electric lights, and water supply. Beautiful Garden all around. A regular Chateau in that district, suited for large family or European Chummery. To be let to Parsees or Europeans only. Apply BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 35, Meadow Street, Bombay. 1680

NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TERMINABLE LOAN.

NOTICE AS TO THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE PUBLIC MAY SUBSCRIBE THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

The Government are raising this year's loan in a new form carrying 4 per cent. interest. It will be repaid in full not later than November 1923. but Government can repay it if they wish any time after October, 1920.

2. Rs. 4½ crores have already been raised in the usual way by the receipt of applications at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and other large centres, and, so far, the loan is now closed. But in addition a special opportunity is being given to persons who wish to take up the loan in small amounts, whether they are savings bank depositors or not, of subscribing through the nearest post office which transacts savings bank business.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE.

3. Applications through the post office can be made any time up to the 30th October.

4. Applications must be for even hundreds of rupees and for not less than Rs. 100 and not more; in the case of any one applicant, than Rs. 5,000.

NOTE.—An applicant may apply for the new loan up to Rs. 5,000, notwithstanding that he already holds 3½ per cent. Promissory notes previously purchased through the Post Office.

5. A person desiring to apply must fill up the form below which can also be obtained at any post office which transacts savings bank business. He must at the same time pay the full amount for which he applies. For this purpose he can use the money in his savings bank account if he is a savings bank depositor, or he can pay in cash direct. The applicant may go to the post office himself or send a messenger. All amounts paid will be acknowledged.

6. For every Rs. 100 which the applicant pays he will receive Government Promissory notes for the same amount.

CUSTODY OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

7. The notes may either be kept by the applicant in his own custody or, if he prefers, they may be retained in the custody of the post office authorities on his behalf. He should state which method he prefers in filling up the form of application. If he wishes to keep the notes himself, the post office will advise him when they are ready for delivery, and, on his presenting himself personally, they will be made over to him. If he decides to leave them with the post office, his personal attendance will not again be required, but the post office will send him an intimation in due course that they have been received and are held on his behalf. Should he at a later date desire to keep the notes himself, they will then be made over to him

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

8. Interest at 4 per cent. a year will be paid half-yearly, i.e. 2 per cent. on the 31st May and 2 per cent. on the 30th November every year. For the broken period from the date of subscription to the 30th November next, interest will be paid in cash at the time the Promissory notes are delivered if the applicant keeps them himself, or will be credited into the saving bank account mentioned in the next paragraph if he leaves the notes in the custody of the post office authorities.

9. If the applicant decides to leave his Promissory notes in the custody of the post office authorities, the latter will draw the interest for him regularly each half year and credit the amount into a saving bank account which will be opened for this purpose in his name. The post office will also inform him from time to time whenever interest is thus received. No charge will be levied for this service, and no income tax will be deducted in making the half-yearly payments of interest.

If he keeps the Promissory notes himself, income tax will be deducted from interest in the usual way at the time the half-yearly payments are made.

SALE OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

10. If at any time a savings bank depositor who holds Promissory notes in this new loan, which have been purchased through the post office by the procedure here described, desires to sell them again, or any part of them, the post office will arrange this for him without charging brokerage or other fees. Full particulars as to this can be obtained from the post office at any time.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I .....
hereby apply for Rupees.....
of the four per cent. terminable loan advertised in the Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 28th July, 1915.

I deposit herewith Rs.....being equivalent of the amount of loan applied for by me at par.

I request that Rs.....being equivalent of the amount of loan applied for by me at par may be made available for this purpose from the balance standing to my credit in the Post Office Savings Bank.

In payment for the amount of loan applied for by me at par I deposit herewith Rs.....and request that the balance, viz Rs. .....may be made available from the amount at my credit in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Score through unnecessary clauses.

I request that the amount of the loan allotted to me may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and interest credited periodically to my Post Office Savings Bank Account.

I request that the amount of the loan allotted to me may be delivered to me in Promissory Notes of the following denominations.*

Name .....

Address .....

Date.....1915.

[The form here given can be cut out and used if desired.]

NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 253 9096 OF 1912

(1) Bunamchund Otta, (2) Sonmal Ludha, (3) Lalchund Bharmul (4) Gulabchund Punamchund and (5) Premchund Fezmal, trading as Shroffs in the name and style of Fezmal Otta and Co. at Kumbharwada 3rd Lane ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Gungabai, residing at Poona, (2) Anusayabai residing at Kumbharwada 3rd Lane widows heirs and legal representatives of of Bala alias Balkrishna Namdeo deceased and the said Gungabai alias Gangee and (3) Vithal Manohar Chawan as Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Balkrishna Namdeo deceased. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay made in the above suit on the 21st day of February 1913, it was ordered that the 1st and 3rd defendants as Executrix and Executor respectively of the last Will and Testament of Balkrishna Namdeo deceased should pay to the Plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 1,735-11-0 for debt and a sum of Rs. 154-13-0 for costs thus making together the sum of Rs. 1,890-8-0.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 22nd day of June 1915 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said 1st and 3rd defendants subject to the rights of the mortgagees and without prejudice to their rights to deal with the attached property in terms of their security in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Northbrook Street outside the Fort of Bombay and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 188 3 9 square yards or there abouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2087, New No. 9187, Old Survey No. 353 and New Survey No. 5052 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7763 and Street Nos. 72-73 and bounded on or towards the East by the Northbrook Street on or towards the West, North and South by the Sweeper's passage.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Friday the 8th day of October 1915, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 1st and 3rd defendants subject to the rights of the mortgagees as aforesaid in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is the only claim to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 5-10-10 on account of arrears of revenue for the year 1914-15 and Notice fee.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st and 3rd defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 1st and 3rd defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1915.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PURNANAD & Co.,
1684 Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of ERNEST AUGUSTUS GOLL Deceased

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Ernest Augustus Goll deceased who died at Zurich in Switzerland on or about the Twenty-second day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and the Probate of whose will having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 30th day of August 1915 to Mr. Darasha Bazonji Mehta of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executor at the office of Messrs. Payne & Co., his Attorneys, at Treachers Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one Calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Notice is also given that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay up their debts to the said executor without any delay.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1915.

PAYNE & Co.,
1673 Executors Attorneys.

S.S. "LICHTENFELS" AND "MARIENFELS."

CONSIGNEES who have not yet forwarded to the undersigned full sets of Bills of Lading are hereby requested to do so without further delay.

Consignees who have lodged with the undersigned direct or through an Exchange Bank incomplete sets of Bills of Lading and who are unable to complete some are hereby directed to send, in lieu of missing Bills of Lading, a letter of Guarantee of Indemnity countersigned by their Bankers. This is necessary to obtain delivery of the Cargo.

Forms of the Letter of Guarantee can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.
Graham's Buildings,
1690 Bombay, 3rd September, 1915.

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NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

No. 493 of 1915.

In Re: NATHU BHARMAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a farming contractor, residing at Bhat Bazar without the Fort: a Deceased Debtor.

WHEREAS an order has been this day made under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the estate of the abovenamed Nathu Bharmal deceased in Insolvency. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Nathu Bharmal do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.

Dated this 1st day of September 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office High Court, Fort,
Bombay the 3rd day of September 1915.
1689

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of English and very handsome teak and blackwood specially made furniture at Girgaon Thakordwar opposite Zaoba's Temple third floor at the House of Vithaldas Gopaldas.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th September 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at the above mentioned place rich English and artistic furniture including rolling top table, oak wood seated chairs, chess teapoy, fancy round center table, book stands, teak and black wood single and double cots, teak and blackwood cupboard, double door almyrahs, English verandah benches, partition screens, paper racks, writing and dressing tables, fancy cabinets, reclining sofas, easy chairs, English folding chairs, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman going abroad.

The property is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of the Machinery of Rice Mill, Situate at Bhimdi (near Kalyan), together with the Mill premises, Bungalow, Godowns, Chawls, &c.

Under instructions from Shah Motilal Canji Esqr., who has been empowered by the parters of the Mill to sell it, Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will on SUNDAY the 5th September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction the under mentioned Mill. Premises. Bungalow, Godowns, &c. on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

The Mill is situated at Narvelwalla Gardens, Bhimji, at a distance of seven miles from Kalyan Railway Station, from where there is a pacca Beaten Road to the mill. The Mill area covers about 5 acres of land, which being outside municipal limits, no tax has to be paid. There are two pacca built wells in the said area, having a sufficient water supply for all seasons, as also some mango-trees besides the Mill—Premises there are eleven other buildings, such as office Bungalow, Engineer's Bungalow, Stores Bungalow, Rice and Paddy Godowns, Servants, Chawls etc., and a Building-Fine has already been paid for erection of same, the Mill has a 65 H.P. Steam Engine having all the machinery in good order. There are also provided extra furnaces to produce Steam from husks as is done in Rangoon, besides complete machinery f or finishing Rice, the Mill has machinery for grinding corn, sawing wood and cutting metal,

The said area of 5 acres or about 25,000 yards is bounded on or towards the south by Bhimdi Kalwar Road, on or towards the east by village lands of Bhimdi, on or towards the west by Imanishah Bawa's Takia, and on or towards the North by Bhimdi village Bhaga Bunder Road.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PACHORA.

The immovable property known as the Nathu Lalji Ginning and Pressing Factory and belonging to the estate of the deceased Nathu Lalji, situate at Pachora in Khandesh District will be sold by public auction on the premises at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 3rd October, 1915, under the direction of the Receivers of the said property appointed in High Court suit No. 765 of 1910.

Information as to particulars and conditions of sale etc., can be had at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors, for the Receivers at their office situate at Esplanade Road in Bombay.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the purchasers of Aniline Dyes of Farben. Fabriken Bayer and Co., sold by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., on 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th August, 1915, that they should pay up the amount of their bills in full and take delivery of their goods as per conditions of sale before 13th September, 1915.

SALE TO-DAY 3 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 CASES WIRE NAILS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th September, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Carnac Bunder, the following:—

66 cases wire nails, damaged by sea water lying at Messrs. H. M. Rehimtoola and Co.'s Landing Shed at Carnac Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF DR. M. AMANN, THE MANAGER OF MESSRS. FARBEN-FABRIKEN BAYER AND CO., LTD.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Farben-Fabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell on MONDAY, the 6th September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture (made to order) consisting of drawing room suite of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, teakwood, bentwood and cane chairs, easy chairs. Chesterfield sofas, mirror door almiras, cupboards, velvet lined show case, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, writing tables, revolving chair, blackwood carved table, book-case, square marble top tables, teapoys, fancy wall clock, photo frames and basins, iron bedstead, brass curtain poles, tops and rings, dumbwaiter, electric table and wall lamps, dining table, dining chairs, meat-safes, hanging teakwood cabinets, folding teapoys, towel horses, etc.

The property of Dr. M. Amann, the Manager of Messrs. Farben-Fabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd.

Also the property of O. Brown, Esq., of the said firm, such as cycle, dumbwaiter, writing table, etc.

The above is now on view at Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell Public Auction on MONDAY the 6th September, 1915, horses and carriages at 2 p.m., (S.T.), and furniture and sundry goods at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort:—

An English estate:—

Teakwood cupboard, writing table, bookcase, rocking chair, teapoy, pictureframes, vases, dinner sets, fish-bowls, glassware, door chicks, table ornaments, forks and spoons, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

1 new lense 10 by 8 by Perkenson and Rayment.

1 big size portrait lense by Rose (London).

1 lense 12 by 10. No. 4 by Busch.

Under instructions from the liquidator of Messrs. Farben-Fabricken Bayer and Co., the property of Dr. M. Amann, the manager of the said German firm, consisting of drawing room suite of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, teakwood, bentwood and cane chairs, easy chairs, chesterfield sofas, mirror door almiras, cupboards, velvet lined show case, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, writing tables, revolving chair, black wood carved table, book-case, square marble top tables, teapoys, fancy wall clock, photo frames and basins, iron bedstead, brass curtain poles, tops and rings, dumbwaiter, electric table and wall lamps, dining table, dining chairs, meat-safes, hanging teakwood cabinets, folding teapoys, towel horses, etc.

Also the property of O. Brown, Esq., of the said firm, such as cycle, drumwaiter, writing table, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin-shaped office shigrams.

1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.

Several gents' second hand bicycles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' STOCK-IN-TRADE OF HIDES, ETC.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Alibhai Karamsey Khoja, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 9th September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Dhaboo Street, opposite Null Bazar, and next to Plumber's shop, all the stock-in-trade of the Insolvent, such as Hides, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1915.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. B-22

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hurjiwan Virji, Ranchordas Cullianji, Pragji Cullianji and Manibhai Dharamsey, the Special Commissioners and Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 579 of 1903 and in pursuance of the authority given to them by certain orders made in the said Suit No. 579 of 1903 and dated respectively the 25th day of September, 1906, 1st day of November, 1906, and 14th day of April 1915 and an order dated the 17th day of July, 1915, made in the said Suit No. 579 of 1903, and Suit Nos. 840 of 1914, 849 of 1914, 1902 of 1914 and 218 of 1915. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public auction at the premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage buildings, and premises standing thereon situate at Kalbadevie Road which said buildings and property are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3073, 3077-79 and Street No. 102-104 and 3A, 7, 9 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 461 of Pension and Tax bearing Collector's New No. 2431 Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 123 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Hurjiwan Virji and Ranchordas Cullianji as representing the Plaintiffs and Defendants 1 to 6 in the said Suit No. 579 of 1903 and the said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement 1297, 81 square yards or thereabouts and the said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Bhuleshwar but now of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the Property formerly of Mowji Premjji and now of Vallubhdas Jamnadas on or towards the South partly by property of Naronji Purmanand and partly by Kolbhat Lane on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Velji and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the parties to the said Suit No. 579 of 1903.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys to the Vendors, at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

Private offers for the purchase of the said property are invited and may be made in writing to Messrs Little & Co., at their said office before SATURDAY the 11th day of September, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1915.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(14th Sunday after Trinity. 3rd September.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Smart in F; Hymns, 156, 307, 157, 319; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants; Hymns 228, 282. 537; Collections for Cathedral Schools; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5.15 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5.15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi): Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no services in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradburv. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gusarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass. Holy Communion and Sermon 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for S. P. C. K.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street. Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Praise List, Psalms 23, tune 136, Paraphrase 42, tune 75, Hymns 153, 44, 35.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Holy Communion; Preacher: The Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyteriar Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B Nikambe English Service 8.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School: 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 4-45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. P. W. James; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. P. W. James; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator).—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6.30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Sevice).

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4.30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services —Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemscher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. Week days 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes —6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health), Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 & 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha. 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Grant Road Tram Terminus —Chaplain Rev. D. Zamedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The all-India weather report indicates a weak monsoon throughout the country, except in North-East India and the east of the United Provinces, where the rainfall has been fair. The principal amounts are Tezpur, Benares, and Simla 1½ inches each, Masulipatam 2, Gorakhpur 1.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd September, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.42in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is also above normal in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.64in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Kathiawar and Gujarat; Veraval has had 0.47in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.20in., and Surat 0.79in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Mormugao has had 0.30in. and Karwar 0.69in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the north Madras coast fairly general in the Konkan and local in Kathiawar Gujairat and the north Punjab, while a few showers have occurred in Malabar and the United Provinces. The noteworthy features in the weather to-day are the nearly general rainfall on the north Madras coast and the slight increase of precipitation in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Local rain is likely on the north Madras coast and some showers on the west coast of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in Kathiawar, Gujarat and Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 3rd of September, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	—0.m
Do (2nd)	93	85.0	68	..	0	
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	91	84.4	83	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102	79.6	71	..	0.65	—3.79
Rawalpindi	98	71.6	77	0.42	18.49	—6 18
Lahore	103	81.7	63	..	2.54	—10 58
Hissar	103	84.4	50	..	4.37	..
Ambala	98	80.5	77	..	10.51	—9.72
Delhi	101	80.0	60	..	7.44	12.21
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99	81.5	55	..	13.61	—7.29
Mainpuri	93	79.0	76	..	20.17	0.22
Jhansi	92	75.8	69	..	18.07	—11.24
Cawapore	91	78.3	79	..	16.61	19.57
Allahabad	88	74.7	93	0.64	30.14	—0.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105	78.8	70	..	0.06	—2.12
Karachi	86	79.5	85	..	0.25	—5.48
Ajmer	96	78.6	63	..	7.85	—8.99
Jaipore	97	75.8	68	..	8.07	—10.90
Kotah	98	0.79	64	..	13.54	—8.19
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92	6 77.4	73	..	3.69	—8.03
Dwarka	86	7 80.6	83	..	7.50	—5.34
Veraval	82	1 75.8	88	0.47	7.36	—8.08
Rajkot	92	0 75.5	79	0.03	6.98	—15.19
Bhavnagar Para	89	4 76.6	78	0.20	7.65	—8.60
Surat	88	9 74.7	97	0.79	20.60	—12.00
Ahmedabad	95	0 77.4	71	..	9.11	—16.14
Deesa	97	9 77.1	78	..	4.30	—15.84
Neemuch	92	1 74.0	75	..	12.42	—10.36
Indore	87	7 70.5	80	..	18.15	—5.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86	8 73.9	80	..	62.06	18.18
Sangor	85	8 71.0	82	..	34.62	—1.12
Hoshangabad	87	3 71.5	86	..	34.82	—2.67
Khandwa	90	4 71.3	82	..	19.51	—2.01
Akola	90	9 72.3	71	..	19.89	—2.88
Amraoti	89	2 72.3	74	..	19.74	—3.91
Nagpur	90	6 73.7	65	..	32.00	—4.04
Chanda	92	5 75.0	70	..	29.23	—0.88
Raipur	89	5 76.6	83	..	38.12	0.68
KONCAN—						
Bombay	86	3 77.9	87	0.63	63.68	. 4.62
Ratnagiri	85	3 75.9	85	0.07	60.61	—15.47
Mormugao	84	0 75.7	96	0.30	60.70	—9.45
Karwar	84	5 74.2	95	0.69	74.62	—26.72
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91	8 70.5	68	..	13.22	0.01
Ahmednagar	89	0 65.3	67	..	18.92	2.12
Poona	85	2 68.5	85	0.03	24.93	9.01
Sholapur	94	3 70.1	71	..	11.22	—4.10
Bijapur	90	4 72.9	69	..	6.52	—1.95
Belgaum	80	5 65.5	92	..	32.47	—1.58
Aurangabad	89	4 65.3	75	..	19.47	1.34
Hyderabad (Deccan)	89	8 74.6	74	..	21.46	—5.77
Hyderabad	86	8 73.7	88	..	28.59	10.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87	0 75.9	85	..	80.00	—19.55
Calicut	86	6 77.3	94	..	75.72	—6.36
Cochin	87	6 74.7	90	0.58	62.13	4 33
Colombo	85	6 78.2	93	..	21.30	4.70
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93	2 78.5	90	2.10	28.25	10.07
Bellary	92	5 74.5	64	..	11.37	4.94
Cuddapah	98	0 81.9	60	..	10.68	—3.17
Madras	96	0 75.7	83	0.62	11.93	0.48
Bangalore	82	0 67.5	89	0.02	12.56	—0.52
Coimbatore	91	6 73.1	78	..	6.41	2.14
Trichinopoly	96	7 77.9	79	..	6.26	—1.21
Negapatam	91	6 78.2	87	..	5.96	—1.47

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 3rd Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 3rd September. 1914.	1st June to 3rd September. 1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.03	63.68	60.28	64.44
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	66.91	62.06	75.25
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	0.00	62.83	64.40	74.31
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.05	69.45	72.02	77.52

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 3rd September 1915, was 30.018 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. a' aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 2nd September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.811	inches
Temperature of Air	82 7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3	"
Dew Point	73.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.823	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	5.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3	"
Minimum do. do.	77.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW.	
Movement or Wind do. do	161	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.08	inches.
Total fall during month	0 23	"
Do. do. year	65.06	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Sept.....	0.06	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Sept.	h m	ft. in.	Sept. h. m	ft. in.
Fri.	3	m 6 15	24 0	3	
Sat.	4	m 6 58	23 1	0 55a	22 9
Sun.	5	m 7 17	24 5	4 m 0 17	19 2
		6 58a	23 0	2 22a	21 6
Mon	6	m 7 41	25 3	5 m 1 40	18 11
		8 20a	23 8	3 14a	20 3
Tu	7	m 8 44	26 1	6 m 2 37	18 5
		9 24a	24 8	3 50a	19 8
W	8	m 9 46	27 3	7 m 3 24	17 6
		10 48a	25 10	4 11a	18 8
Th	9	m 10 46	27 7	8 m 4 7	16 10
		11 26a	27 8	4 51a	17 7
				9 m 4 47	16 4
				5 21a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept.		Sunrise	Sunset
" 3	(Friday)	" 6h 24m	" 6h. 53m.
" 4	(Saturday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 52m.
" 5	(Sunday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 51m.
" 6	(Monday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 50m.
" 7	(Tuesday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 50m.
" 8	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 49m.
" 9	(Thursday)	" 6h 25m	" 6h. 48m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 2h 5m a. m. Last Quarter 1st 5h 26m 6 p. m. Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 12m 7m p. m. First Quarter Sept. 16th 0h 51m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept. 24th 5-2m p. m.

WE

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

READ TO-DAY THE STORY OF
"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"
ON PAGE 13 OF THIS PAPER.

This Amazing Novel was written for the ,'SUNDAY AMERICAN" by Charles Goddard, the Author and Playwright of the famous plays "The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," that have astonished Dramatic critics and Theatregoers all over the World:

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This is what you will read in the "Bombay Chronicle."

"The Perils of Pauline" is the love story of two of nature's favorite children. Splendid, vital, beautiful creatures they are, on whom health, happiness and. incidentally, great wealth have been showered. Separating these ideal overs is only the small wedge of ambition. But driven home by an ingenious rascal, this wedge splits the smooth current of true love into eddies, cascades and cataracts. It plunges the heroine, Pauline, into the most varied and surprising adventures ever faced by one human being, and it keeps the hero busy night and day breaking the links of shrewdly masked villainy. Woven into the strands of love and adventure is a thread of the supernatural—a half-interpreted message, a faint voice and musty breath from ancient Egypt. All is gilded with the glamour of good breeding and high social position.

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And, Chapter after Chapter, as this extraordinary Story develops in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle," every episode and incident of the Novel will be enacted into real life in Moving Pictures by the famous Pathe Players at

THE IMPERIAL CINEMA
COMMENCING 11th SEPTEMBER 1915.

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TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 & 10 P. M.
OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S renowned English Classic
THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD
This beautiful story of old English times is told in 3 parts. Splendidly acted and produced by the famous Hapworth Co. one of the leading English Film producers.
The early Georgian atmosphere most faithfully shown. Delightful characterisation.
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A Taube drops a bomb on the Belgian sand defences. Also shown the lighter side of the war.
ANOTHER CHARLES CHAPLIN COMEDY
"THOSE LOVE PANGS"
A bigger scream than ever. Never fail to see this really funny man.
Saturday 6-30 and 10. Sunday 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
THE GREAT AVIATOR PEGOUD
We have secured a film of this great flier showing him "Looping the loop" etc., which astonished the world two years ago. Especially interesting in view of the sad death of this brave airman.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY NEXT AT 9-30 p. m.
"THE GROTESQUES"
Under the direction of M. E. BANDMANN.

Owing to delay in arrival of our Fresh Copy of "Lucille-Love" we replace it by a Powerful Drama

"SIGN OF THE COBRA."

Time and Rates as usual.

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EDWARDES THEATRE.
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TO-NIGHT—PRESENTS—TO-NIGHT
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A Film of rare Quality, Photography, Plot and Acting.
BUNNY IS BAFFLED
A Two Part Screaming Comedy.

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THE GIRL OF MYSTERY.
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30,000 Feet.—15 Series.—30 Parts.
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The actress of rarest talent, culture and fascination.
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OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Gen. Manager.....Steve Buckingham.
GAIETY.....AT.....6-30 p. m.
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Do you like clever Dancing?
if so see
LEO GANN
The Dancing Wonder
then
GWENNIE GORDON
A Charming Songstress
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One of the Winners of Competition
H. S. BLAINE
AS BABOO BANERJI
also
A fine selection of Dramatic, Comic and Scenic CINEMA pictures.

IMPERIAL
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The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
Programme for week commencing 4th September, 1915.
1. THE MOUSE — Animal Study. *Scientific.*
2. WHERE THE CARAVAN WAS WRESTED *Comic.*
3. GAZETTE No. 334 *Topical.*
4. GOLDEN SWORD-KNOT — A gripping three-reel drama of continental court life.
5. TALE OF A SHIRT *Comic.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.
Note:—*See special announcement for next week.*

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ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
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TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
A Griffith Masterpiece
THE DISHONOURED MEDAL
In Four Parts. 5,000 Feet.
A Powerful Battle Drama, beautifully mounted, well acted, combined with splendid photography. The Battle Scenes being of an exceptional character. The Tactics and Positions taken up by the opposing armies being wonderfully realistic.
3 Shows Nightly. Each 1½ hours.
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.
Extra Prize Shows, Sat. & Sun. 5-15 to 6-45.
USUAL POPULAR HALF RATES.

This film is Exclusively controlled in India and Burmah and Ceylon, by Messrs. B. ARDESHIR & Co. of Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 2 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000.
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000.
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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RARE BARGAINS.

Made on improved
RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH
Lever action, Jewelled, highly finished gilt movements, no chance of breaking, strong spring, excellent timekeeper. Price Rs. 3, P. P. As. 5.
Strong keyless lever system Roskopf Patent Watch, Price Rs. 2-4, Postage & Packing As. 5.
J. N. & SONS,
42, Shibu Thakur's Lane, CALCUTTA.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt I. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR LOAN.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia in London has received by cablegram particulars of the internal Commonwealth War Loan, the Bill for which was recently passed by both Houses of Parliament in Melbourne. The total amount to be floated is, as previously announced, £20,000,000, the proceeds of which will be used solely for war purposes. Only £5,000,000 is asked for in this issue. The rate of interest is 4½ per cent., and the term ten years. the price of issue to be par. The loan will be floated through the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, but applications will also be received at the head offices and branches of other banks, and at the Post Offices throughout Australia. The lists will be closed on August 31, and the payments run: 10 per cent. on application, 15 per cent. September 15, 20 per cent. October 15, 25 per cent. November 15, and 30 per cent. on November 30. A full six months' interest is payable on December 15, 1915. An interesting feature of the loan is that the bonds and stock will be accepted at face value in payment of Commonwealth probate and succession duties, and will be free of stamp duties and income taxes, not only of the Commonwealth, but also of the various Australian States. The issue has been made a trustee stock in Australia.

CANADIAN BORROWING IN AMERICA

The progress of the United States as a creditor country is rapid. It is true that the individual amounts of foreign securities taken by New York are as yet relatively small in comparison with the great sums raised from time to time in London or in Paris. Nevertheless, when we consider that prior to the war the United States needed not only all its own capital for its development, but imported a good deal of capital from Europe, one realises the great change that the war has effected. The latest example in the financiail position of New York is shown by the purchase by Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company and Messrs. Brown Brothers of $40,000,000 of Canadian Government notes. These notes consist of $25,000,000 of One-year 5-per-cent. Notes at par and $15,000,000 of Two-year 5-per-cent. Notes at 99½, with the option to holders to convert into 5 per cent. Treasury Debentures. The proceeds of the Loan will be used for capital expenditures in the Dominion during the current year upon undertakings now under construction. Mr. Whyte, the Finance Minister of Canada, in announcing the Loan, stated that "this New York issue will render it unnecessary to issue that amount on the London market. By borrowing in New York rather than in London the exchange situation will be benefited, and the loan of such a large amount effected in New York will tend to improve exchange conditions between Canada and the United States." Since the War began the United States have lent to Canada altogether $138,000,000—a very substantial sum, and of great advantage to a young country needing capital for development.—"The Statist."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Sept. 2nd.

			Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		..	20,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			7,500
" Sales of East India		..	250
" Imports	.. ..	..	1,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	..	5.91
Egyptian F.G.F. ..	.. ..	..	7.80
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October ..		9.73
	January ..		10.20
New York Official noon call	October ..		9.78
	January ..		10.25
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October ..		9.58
	January ..		10.02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 2nd.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

Months.	Prev. closing price.	To-day's price
Sept	5.76	5.77
Sept.-Oct.	5.76	5.77
Oct.-Nov.	5.82	5.83
Nov.-Dec.	5.86	5.87
Dec.-Jan.	5.89	5.88
Jan.-Feb.	5.92	5.91
Feb.-Mar.	5.94	5.93
Mar.-Apl.	5.97	5.96
April-May	5.99	5.98
May-June	6.01	6.00
June-July	6.04	6.03
July-Aug.	6.06	6.05
Aug.-Sept.	6.06	6.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 2nd.

Months.	Prev. closing price.	To-day's price
Sept	5.76	5.72
Sept-Oct.	5.76	5.78
Oct.-Nov.	5.82	5.72
Nov.-Dec.	5.86	5.88
Dec.-Jan.	5.89	5.82
Jan.-Feb.	5.92	5.85
Feb.-Mar.	5.94	5.9
March.-April	5.97	5.92
April-May	5.99	5.95
May-June	6 01	5.98
June-July	6.04	6.01
July-Aug.	6.06	5.03
Aug.-Sep.	6.06	6.03

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 2nd.

M. G. Bengal Good	4.20
" " Fully Good	4.35
" " Fine	4.50
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	4.70
" " Fine	5.0
" Broach Good	5.20
" " Fully Good	5.35
" " Fine	5.50
" Scinde Good..	4.20
" " Fully Good	4.35
" " Fine	4.50

London, Sept. 1st.

Calcutta Linseed Sept.-Oct. Buyers	55/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Sept. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil.
" " to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York October . ..	9.82+8
Futures at New York January . ..	10.29+9
Spot Cotton at New York	9.85+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.44+11
Tone of Spot Cotton :—	
Futures at New Orleans	9.67+ 9
Futures at New Orleans January ..	9.98— 3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6½
Demand Bills	4.62.25
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	47½

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, Thursday, Sept. 2nd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	68,400,000	Inc.	1,100,000
Public Deposits .	137 900,000	Inc.	3,800,000
Other do. .	87,400,000	Dec.	1,600,000
Govt. Securities .	44,400,000	Dec.	1,300,000
Other Securities	145,100,000	Inc.	3,000,000
Notes and Gold .	54,600,000	Inc.	700,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 24% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—No sellers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4¼
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 1,200,000
Exchange on London at Paris.. ..	27.45

WAR LOANS.

3 % 1925—1928 £92¼
4 % 1925—1945 £97¾

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORTS.

London, Sept. 2nd.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492lbs. ex-Ship Nominal.
Bombay Choice White Wheat Nominal.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Not quoted.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July. Paid 53/6
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July. Paid 53½
Karachi Braley Aug-Sept. Buyers .. 37/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

South American—Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victoria, Nominal.
New South Wales, nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs 85% ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Sellers .. 57/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers 59
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers 52
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Sellers 56/9
Toria Rapeseed. Aug.-Sept. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Sept-Oct. Value 51/9
Calcutta Linseed. Sept.-Oct. Buyers .. 55/9

COTTON SEEDS.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Aug.-Sept. : Hull Sellers .. £8/7/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£78½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£68¼
Copper Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.—Nominal	50
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£17½
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Spet.-Dec.	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec.	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec.	21/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec. ;..	22

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Aug.-Sept. Sellers ..	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Buyers ..	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 3.

In sympathy with firm advices from New York and Liverpool, the market this morning advanced steadily new Broach touching as high as 265½.

At Colaba however there was a rather sharp decline owing to a considerable amount of profit taking in the bazaar, new Broach being quoted at 261½.

Beyond the profit taking reported above no fresh business of any importance has been reported in contracts.

Ready cotton is in good demand.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal Sept. 186.
Fine Akola Sept. 212.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January, 208½.
Fine K/Akola January, 230.
Good Broach, April, 261½.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	263	Apr. 25'16
M.G. "	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	215	208	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	189	..	..	25-9-15
Do.	222	..	..	25-11-15
Do.	218	..	..	25-12-15
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	232	..	..	Jan. 1916
" " "	215	..	..	Sept. 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	231	Do.
H. G. Western	..	..	201	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	213	Do.
M.G. Mirai)	..	..	232	Do.
M G Compta	..	..	232	Do.
H.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The folloing are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 2nd September, 1915:—

Cotton ..	2,601 Bales.
Wheat ..	2,407 cwt.
Linseed ..	11,874 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed...	6,122 "
Ginjellyseed ..	729 "
Groundnuts ..	843 "
Castorseed ..	2,132 "
Rice ..	1,792 "
Cottonseed ..	1,260 "
Mowraseed ..	512 "
Gram ..	575 "
Joowar ..	7,350 "
Barley ..	2,463 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent ... Rs. 6-15-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-2, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 9-3, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-1, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4-3, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-11-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed Rs. 23, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
D.-D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. November.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-16d. to 1s. 4¼d.
Do. do. forward ..... 1s. 4¼d. Sept.
Do. 6 Months' Sight Ready ..... 1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 132½
Do. Shanghai 169½
60 d-s. Yokohama 152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-4-0
Australian do/	24-10-0
Bombay do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-3-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained unchanged to-day and business was in a very restricted scale. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood slightly weak.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids closed at Rs. 536½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 381½, Standards at Rs. 882½ and Madhavji at Rs. 1,092½.

Indore Malwas moved up to Rs. 180.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 183½, Crescent improved to Rs. 90.

New Great Easterns declined to Rs. 187½.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,765 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,367½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 199.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 897½.

Port Cannings were placed at Rs. 730 X. D.

Central Provinces Railway shares were in request at Rs. 114, and Ahmedabad Prantij at Rs. 640. Mandra Bhon Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 71.

Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 55.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood at Rs. 165½ and Deferred declined to Rs. 202½ for October delivery. Preference changed hands at Rs. 167.

Bombay Electric Tram Company Preference shares declined to Rs. 163½ X. D.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 90 (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) improved to Rs. 99½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The Share Market opened with a brisk enquiry for jute shares without any known new factor in the position. Prices quickly advanced 2 to 3 points and in less time than was taken to rise prices were less again to the nominal opening prices. A little business is reported in coal shares. Tea is neglected.

The quotations are:—Coals:—New Manbhum 17, Nowaghar 12½, Raniganj 25, and Standard 22.

Transactions in Government Paper 3½ per cent. were at 88/12 and small sums at 88/15 and 89.

EXPORT OF HESSIAN CLOTH PROHIBITED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

It is announced that the export of Hessian cloth and bags etc., to all countries other than the United Kingdom is prohibited.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

It has been found necessary in order to control the export from India of hessian cloth and hessian bags to impose a prohibition on their exportation to destinations other than the United Kingdom. A notification imposing the prohibition with immediate effect is under issue. There will be no prohibition on the export of sacking and sacking goods. Government at the same time are making arrangements with the mills for the supply of large quantities of hessian cloth and hessian bags to the British War Office and to the Allies. As regards the balance of the mills outwards it is Government's object to interfere as little as possible in the ordinary course of trade and arrangements will be made to issue licenses freely in the case of applications to export for ordinary commercial purposes.

OPIUM SALES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 2.

At the ninth opium sale to-day there were 840 chests of Benares opium. The highest price realised was Rs. 1,670 and the lowest Rs. 1,600 with an average of Rs. 1,607-2-9 per chest. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 13,50,025, against Rs. 13,48,235 last month. No Bihar opium was offered for sale.

THE LAHORE "BULLETIN."

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

The proprietors of the Urdu "Bulletin" announce that from Friday the paper will be sold for a quarter anna instead of half-anna.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3.

Ozarda	Maples	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3.

Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Chakdara	Livingstone	Basra
Alwi	Fanning	Calcutta
Duma	Hobday	Basra
Yebusai Maru	Ugiri	Kobe

The following steamers received port clearance yesterday.—

Steamer	City of Cairo	for	Marseilles
"	Lavinia Westoll	for	Middlesbro

The following steamer entered the Dock for loading:

Steamer	Ozarda	for	Calcutta

S. S. Ozarda:—The steamer Ozarda, 3,037 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain, E. Bryn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. City of Cairo:—The steamer City of Cairo, 4,288 tons, Captain F. W. Parker, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lavinia Westoll:—The steamer Lavinia Westoll, 1920 tons, Captain H. Morrison, will said to-day for Middlesboro, with a cargo of manganese ore on board.

Friday, September 3, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

3. Firozi	Alexander	T. M. & Co
F. Umvolosi	Jackson	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Zama		M. M. & Co
K. Thistledhu	Blacklin	T. M. & Co
N. Zambesi	Scott	J. Finlay & Co
P. Cannizaro	Smith	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	K. N. & Co
Nettavati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
2 Inabo Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
3 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
4 Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice S. N. Co
5 Lavinia Westoll	Harrison	S. Smidt & Co
6 Gibraltar	Temple	E. N. & Co
7 R. Nordmark	Hunn	F. P. Campbell & Co
9 Rehmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
10 11 Bombay Maru	Perad	N. Y. K. & Co
15 Linga	Cuthbuh	M. M. & Co

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1 Malta		P. & O. S. N. Co
2 City of Cairo	Parker	K. N. & Co
4 Mooltan	Haddock	P. & O. Co
5 Naisang	Grant	T. M. & Co
6 Horizones	Eaynn	D. Nanjee & Sons

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

City of Agra	Davies	K. N. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjim-to	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Nuraul	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Ozarda	Maples	

EXPORTS.

Sept. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo (s) 25 bales wool E. Mahomed, 17 bales wool E. Dossa and Co., 100 bales H. E. Goolmahomed and Sons.

Halizones (s) 150 bales cotton Lyon Lord and Co., 27 bales oily cotton raw E. Veljee 11 bales sawri cotton H. E. Bode and Sons. 11 bales wool M. Balia, 2,401 bales cotton fly H. E. Bode and Sons, 495 bales cotton fly K. Visram and Co., 300 bales cotton fly G. Verji and Co., 32 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode and Sons, 200 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co., 50 bales cotton waste G. Verjee and Co., 210 cwt gum arabic P. Jethabhoy, 33 cwt. ajwan seed Ralli Bros.

Gibralter (s) 13 bales wool, Manubhai and Co., 30 bales wool F. F. Campbell and Co., 75 bales wool E. Mahomed, 27 bales wool E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan (s) 782 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros., 17 cases empty cylinders Asiatic Transit Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mooltan (s) 10 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR GARSTON OR ANY PORT IN U. K.

Thisthdhu (s) 6,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR

Thisthdhu (s) 6,000 tons manganese ore,

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Umadosi (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umadosi (s) 4,000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 1,010 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Inaho Maru (s) 650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 250 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co., 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co., 400 bales cotton G. Dossa and Co., 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co., 200 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo, 500 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co., 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros., 1,900 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co., 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.

Matta (s) 81 cwt myrabolams S. Cooverji and Co., 86 cwt gum Arabic, S. Cooverji and

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Malta (s) 556 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros., 800 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha, 385 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 163 cwt khismiss, D. Passoo and Co., 15 cases Indian condiments, M. Poonjaji and Sons., 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malta (s) 100 cwt gum Arabic S. Cooverji and Co.

Inaho Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros., 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 1,100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co., 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Malta from Shanghai, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.—25 baskets china roots, 1,700 cases cassia, 20 cases cassia oil, 12 cases chinaware, 2 cases lacquerware, 127 bags red beams, 135 bags white beams, 3,706 bags green peas, 3 bundles bamboo sticks, 65 boxes 2,430 cases fire crackers, 30 packages 41 cases 10 bundles, broken glass, 50 bags, groundnut cakes, 32 cases cardamoms, 51 bags arrecanuts, 145 bags, pepper, 479 cases, glass bangles, 100 rolls, matting, 26 cases paper, 300 cases preserved pine apples, 25 bags, cotton seed, 60 drums ammonia, 30 crates brandy, 10 cases scharrine, 1 bale hide, 72 bundles brass and copper, 6 cases rubber goods, 2 cases motor cars, 1,098 slabs tin, 2 bundles Hosein cloth, 5 bags nuts, 1,643 cases gum, 42 cases 530 crates, biscuits, 2,066 bars lead, 3,000 cases preserved meats, 1 case silk umbrella, 95 cases munsel, 12 boxes bar gold, 2 cases cakes, 5 cases provisions 10 cases preserved ginger, 145 cases preserves, 2 cases aniseed oil, 395 bags sago flour. 3,500 bags sugar, 2,740 rolls earthenware, 5 cases c. seeds, 529 cases silk goods, 616 bales raw silk, 11 cases cotton goods, 60 coils rape, 3 boxes cocoanuts, 15 cases nankeen, 15 cases waste silk yarn, 333 bundles 797 pieces, fir lumber, 8 packages ponjees, 2,033 packages, 111 boxes, 712 cases, 3,582 chests tea.

A very large number of questions have been recommended for the Autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council.

The shooting season in Simla Hills has already begun and parties are going into the interior for sports.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

POLICE HEAD CONSTABLE FINED

WILFUL BREACH OF ORDER.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

CHIMANLAL MOHANLAL v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of Mr. S. P. Edroos, First Class City Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

The applicant was charged with withdrawing himself from his duties in contravention of section 34 of the District Police Act, and with wilful breach of the order of the District Superintendent of Police which was his duty to obey, and thereby committed offences under section 36 (c) and (d) of the District Police Act. He was found guilty by the Magistrate and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month.

The applicant had been in the police service for the last fourteen years during which period he received several rewards and good service tickets and was at the date of his suspension Head Constable at Gogo in the Ahmedabad District.

According to the prosecution story the applicant had been called from Gogo to the Headquarters Police Office at Ahmedabad in February last by the District Superintendent of Police and was expressly ordered not to leave the Headquarters until he had reconciled the discrepancies in the figures prepared by him for the Administration report which was being delayed owing to that alone. It was alleged that the applicant feigned illness, took a "yadi" from the Headquarters to go to the Police Hospital on the 9th March and without getting admitted into that hospital he was alleged to have represented the same day to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Police Hospital that he wanted to go to the Civil Hospital, as a sick person.

The House Surgeon of the Civil Hospital told the applicant to return to the Police Hospital as there was no room there. Thereupon the petitioner returned to his family house in the city and put himself under the treatment of private practitioners and informed the District Superintendent of Police of the same.

On the 12th March the applicant was served with a written order of the District Superintendent of Police asking him to attend the Headquarters. The applicant replied that he was not absent without leave and that he was unable to walk and that he was under private medical treatment. On 27th March the Superintendent ordered his suspension and prosecuted him under section 36 (c), (d), (e) of the District Police Act.

It was alleged on behalf of the applicant that the order of the District Superintendent of Police was peremptory. The accused was suffering from fever and pain in thigh so he wanted to go to the Civil Hospital to be invalided. He could not be deemed to have withdrawn from duty within the meaning of section 36 cl (c) because he was sent to the Police Hospital with a "yadi" by the sub-inspector and thereupon ceased to be on duty (vide "Empress vs. Nanu" 1 Bom. L. R., page 685). There could be no offence under section 36 cl (d) because the order of the District Superintendent of Police was not passed under any provision of Law.

The Magistrate held that the circumstances of the ruling quoted above were entirely different. The District Superintendent of Police's order was just and legal. From the consideration of the whole evidence regarding illness he could no but conclude that the accused exaggerated his illness and wilfully and contemptuously disobeyed the order of his superior.

Their Lordships relying on the finding of the Magistrate discharged the rule.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

SEQUEL TO A STOLEN CURRENCY NOTE.

QUESTION OF POSSESSION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

PANDHRINATH P. REVANKAR v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of Mr. G. K. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. One Peter George, who was formerly a clerk in the court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of Rs. 1,000 under section 409 I. P. C. and was sentenced by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600 or in default three months further rigorous imprisonment.

During the Police enquiries in the above case a note of the value of Rs. 100 purporting to be part of the stolen property was taken by the Police from the present applicant who carried on business at Chira Bazar as jeweller and gold smith. After the conviction of the accused the applicant applied to the Magistrate to return the currency note to him, but the Magistrate ordered that the note be forfeited to the Crown.

It was contended on behalf of the applicant that the note was received by him in the course of regular business and he had no reason to suspect that it was part of the stolen property as he had cashed the note on the "bona fide" belief that it was not a stolen property. It was cashed with him by a neighbouring shop-keeper. In support of this contention their Lordships' attention was drawn to the following cases: 7 Mad. H. C. R. 233; 3 C. 379; 25 B. 702; Smith's Leading Cases Vol. 1. p. 468 Miller N. Race.

In delivering judgment Mr. Justice Batchelor after stating the facts of the case remarked that there was no allegation as to the fraud on the part of the applicant and as the property in the currency notes passed by delivery according to 7 Mad. H. C. R. 233 and 3 Cal. 379, the applicant obtained a good title to the currency note. Although the order under section 517 was discretionary the order must be made properly. In his Lordship's opinion, therefore, the order ought to be set aside and an order passed to return the currency note to the applicant.

Mr. Alex. A. Pais appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A MARWARI MONEYLENDER'S WAYS.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

MESSRS. KRISHNA KERRING & Co., A FIRM ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

J. R. MILLER ..... Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, a firm of Marwari moneylenders, doing business at Colaba, to recover from the defendant, a preventive officer in the Customs Department, drawing a salary of Rs. 250, per month, a sum of Rs. 2,000 due on three promissory notes of the 2nd of May 1911, 12th of May 1911 and 23rd February 1913 and Rs. 1,502, balance of interest due on the notes.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant had borrowed these sums from them and passed to them three promissory notes for the various amounts. The first sum borrowed was Rs. 1,200, the second Rs. 800, and the third a sum of Rs. 60.

The defendant contended that when hard pressed for money he asked one Mr. Pires whether he knew of any one who could lend him money. It was through him that he came to know of the plaintiffs' firm. As a matter of fact a sum of Rs. 2,060 had never been borrowed by him. He asked the Marwari to lend him Rs. 1,000 and he agreed to advance that sum at 4 per cent. interest per month. The documents were then prepared and a sum of Rs. 700 only was given to him by the Marwari. The Marwari at that time told him that he should have to sign a pro-note for Rs. 800, as such was the practice among the Marwaries. He signed such a note for Rs. 800. Then the Marwari told him that it was their practice to take a penalty bond for double the amount. So a penalty note for Rs. 1,200 was prepared and the defendant signed it. At the time of signing it the defendant was told that the penalty note would never be executed against him. The defendant also contended that since 2nd May 1911, he had paid Rs. 40 per month regularly for 42 months both towards interest (Rs. 28 and Rs. 12) and towards the payment of the principal amount, and the interest as well as the principal amount was wiped off. So nothing remained due by him. Even after everything was paid off, he had made same payments to the Marwari. The note for a larger amount than what was borrowed and the note as a penalty bond were both signed by him on the 2nd of May 1911 at the request of the Marwari and because it was represented to him that they would not be executed against him. The money altogether paid by him was more than the principal amount due and the interest on that amount.

Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship said that all that need be said was that he believed the defendant's evidence and entirely disbelieved the plaintiff's. It was perfectly clear on the evidence that the plaintiff entirely lied when he said that Mr. Pires did not introduce the defendant to him. The pro-note for Rs. 1,200 was clearly a penalty bond. The defendant had already paid the entire debt he justly owed to the plaintiffs. His Lordship therefore, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with all costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1000-14—Marwanji K and Co. Allimahomed Camrudin and anr v. T M Paidhy & ors, Captain and V.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab & ors. v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

275-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

870-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors. v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co. Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Mehta D & L.

273-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Mehta D & L

570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemichand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & Co.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh K & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.

1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Narandas Premj Jeh S. M. & H.

209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.

1480.14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.

8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

950.13.—Unwalla P & P, Kanji Jethse & anr v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

1119.14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Manecklal & Co.

76.15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessavi & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

309.15.—Little & Co, Aboobaicker Abdoo Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Ramparsab Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

726-15.—Madh K & Ch, Basil N. Lang, v. Rattonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

768-13.—Daphtary F & D, Rai Saheb Kesharising Chandmal v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43

Chamber Matters for disposal (List A)

Attorneys.

8-12.—Payne & Co, Bai Junbabai, widow, v. Bachoo Haji Joosub & ors, 6-5-15.

702-14.—Sabnis & G, Sadashiv Narayan Patankar, v. Ramchandra Balwant Chawan, 29-7-15.

S S 654-13.—Dikshet & Pur, Bhicoo Babaji Hegiste v. Ardeshir Soorabji Engineer, & anr, 27-8-15.

139-15.—Daphtary F & D, Methabai Ruttonji Ghandy v. Cawasji Muncherji Davar, & ors, 30-8-15

In Re Costs, Charges and Expenses of Messrs Chitnis M & Kanga.—Chitnis M & Kanga. In Re Khishnabai, widow of Vinayeck Trimback, v. Messrs Chitnis M. Kanga, Applicants, 30-8-15.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of Nos. 2.—Captain & Vaidya, In Re the Bombay Weaving & Manfg Co. Ld, (In Liquidation), v. Bhanji Dharamsey Saparia, Petitioner Parties Concerned, 14-8-15.

882-15.—Captain & Vaidya. Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, v. Gangaram Harsukn, a firm. 21-8-15.

C C 995-15.—Payne & Co, The Bombay Cotton Mafg Co, Ltd, & anr. v. Kandas Jamnadas, a firm. Edgelow G W & Co, 27-8-15.

C C 996-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Ratanlal Munalal & anr. v. Panalal Ganeshdas, a firm, Tyebji D & Co, 28-8-15.

618-15.—Bhai K & Ger, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Hoosein Kayat. & anr. Payne & Co, 1-9-15.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Little & Co, In Re the Haiger Rampur Coal Co, Ltd, & Reduced, v. The Hinger Rampur Coal Co, Ltd, & Reduced. Petitioners, Petition for hearing.

List B (Counsels).

In Re Estate of Dhanjibhoy Hirjibhoy Bhugwagar deceased & in Re Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 & C.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Behramji Hirjibhoy Bhugwagar & ors, Petitioners, v. Bai Sonabai, widow & ors, Respondents, Surveyor & Co. Patell & Ezekiel, Notice 25-8-15.

952-15.—Payne & Co.—Lala Hur Narani & anr v. R D Charva & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, 28-8-15.

1499-14.—Vachha & Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Hassain Dadu, v. Surajmal Bhojubhai Mehta, Payne & Co 30-8-15.

506-11.—Daftur & Co Balubhai Kahandas, & anr, v. Bai Bhicibai, widow Motichand & D. 31-8-15.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

In Court.

1406-14—Shroff D and D. Ruttonsi Rawji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Payne and Co. Part heard.

194-14.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Hirachand Vanechand, a firm v. Shriram Fatechand & ors, Bhai K. & G. For Settlement of Issues.

147-15.—Kanga & S. Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and & Co, As per J O D 7-8-15.

Long Causes.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H. Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Surajmal & Co.

1293-14.—N C Dalal, Moreshwar Malwankar, v. Soorajbai, widow and anr Patell & Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v Maneckbai, widow and anr

1222-14.—N C Dalal, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow and anr, Patell and Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co. Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm. Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, Matubhaij and M.

223-14—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS' FAREWELL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The annual long vacation of the Calcutta High Court commences from to-morrow and the court was exceptionally busy to-day. It reopens on 19th November.

The Judges are leaving Calcutta to spend their holidays, some to hill stations, some to the sea side and some are leaving for England. Among those who are proceeding home are Justices Woodroffe, Chity and Richardson.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the retiring Chief Justice, attended the court to-day for the last time. Before he left the premises he went round the court and said "good-bye" to many of the old members of the Bar and visited the Library and other places.

The Howrah station this evening was crowded when a very large number of members of the legal profession, Judges of the High Court and leading men of the city assembled to say "good-bye" to the Chief Justice. Before the train left he talked with several gentlemen. He was profusely garlanded and before the train steamed out ringing cheers were given.

ARREST OF A SEDITIONIST.

OFFICIAL APPRECIATION AND REWARD TO SEPOYS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

Burma Divisional Orders by Major-General H. A. Raitt, dated Maymyo, August 30, contain the following under the heading "Honours and Rewards":—The Divisional Commander has great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Division, the loyal and gallant service of Jemadar Santa Singh and Havildar Maghi Singh of the 22nd Derjat Mountain Battery in capturing a notorious seditionist who approached them with disloyal proposals. The man was armed with two fully loaded automatic pistols and it is due to the prompt and skilful action of Jemadar Santa Singh and Havildar Maghi Singh that the capture was safely effected. It is a base and cowardly action for any man to tempt soldiers to break oath and be false to their salt. The penalty is death to a soldier who even conceaves such a proposition and therefore deserves no mercy. Gunner Maghi Singh has been promoted Havildar for his service and the Divisional Commander is bringing names of him and Santa Singh to the notice of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The police authorities have paid them Rs. 500 for their services. This order is to be repeated in all Regimental Orders.

A CIVIL MARRIAGE AT NAGPUR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

An interesting marriage took place yesterday by special licence before the Registrar of Marriages, Nagpur, when Miss Vithabai Jadhav, a graduate of the Bombay University, married Mr. Pradhan, Superintendent, Neill City High School, Nagpur.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SEQUEL TO BANK CLERK'S SUICIDE.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate the case again came for hearing in which Inspector Smith charged Abdulla Assalatkhan and Pestonji Jamsetji with extorting money and a promissory note for Rs. 15 from one Shamrao Madhavrao now deceased.

Mr. Saher, Barrister, with Mr. Nariman, pleader, appeared for accused No. 2, while accused No. 1 was undepended.

Sadananda Madhavrao, a clerk in the Commercial Union Assurance Company, deposed that the deceased Shamrao was his elder brother. They all lived together. Shamrao's dead body was found on Sunday, August 1, in a well on the Esplanade Maidan. He was seen alive on Friday, 30th July, at 9 p.m. He did not see him on the 31st July at all. He went to the well on the Esplanade and there identified Shamrao's body. On Saturday Shanker and accused No. 1 came to his house and enquired for Shamrao. He took Shanker upstairs and No. 1 was standing in the compound. Shanker was told that the deceased was not at home. They then left. He knew Mohanlal for the last six or seven years. Mohanlal came to his house at 4 p.m. and asked for Shamrao and gave me certain information. He identified the receipt at the Nagpada Police Station, which was written by Shamrao. The signature was Shamrao's. He did not reason why Shamrao committed suicide. He was a married man, and his wife was alive. He had no quarrel with anybody in the house.

A SERVANT'S STORY.

Shanker Govind deposed that he was in the service of accused No. 2, for the last four or five years and he was paid eight annas a day with all found. Accused No. 2 lived at Khetwadi Second Lane, and he had a room at Arab Lane. He let it as a brothel for temporary use. He knew accused No. 1 for the last four months, as he used to come to the room to see accused No. 2. Some two months ago accused No. 1 had some conversation with No. 2.

Mr. Saher objected to the conversation going in, but the Court disallowed the objection.

The accused No. 1 told No. 2 that big persons came to his room and he only charged four annas for the rent of his room, which was not sufficient; he, theretore, proposed to No. 2 that they should personate themselves as policemen and extort money rfom persons visiting the room and share the profits. The conversation was carried on in the witness's presence. Accused No. 2 consented to do as he was told by No. 1 Twelve or fourteen days after the conversation when witness and accused No. 2 were sitting in the Arab Lane, at about 8 p.m., Mohanlal with Shamrao came there. He knew Mohanlal for about eight years and Shamrao for about six years. Witness's cousin Janardhan was a servant in Shamrao's club called the "Saraswat Samuha." On the 12th or 13th July Shamrao and Mohanlal came to the room at 8 p.m. Accused No. 2 and Shamrao had some conversation which he did not hear. Then No. 2 took Mohanlal downstairs, and witness and Shamrao sat in the room. The doors were opened ten minutes afterwards and accused No. 1 came in and closed the doors and told Shamrao that he was a police jamadar, and would take him to the Police Station as he had committed an offence with the witness. Shamrao got frightened and told him that he was only talking to the witness. Then No. 1 took out his knife, raised it and threatened to strike Shamrao with it. No. 1 asked Shamrao to give him whatever money he had. Then Shamrao took out Rs. 3 that he had and gave them to accused No. 1 but he said that was not sufficient and that he wanted Rs. 500. The witness told him that Shamrao was a good man, that he had committed no offence, and that he was poor and unable to pay the Rs. 500 which No. 1 had demanded. Then Shamrao began to cry and told accused No. 1 that he would pay him on the first of the following month Rs. 10. Then Shamrao passed a promissory note for Rs. 15 to accused No. 1 as he told him to do. No. 1 produced paper and there was ink in the room and he also produced an anna-stamp and Shamrao affixed it to the note. The witness could not read English, but he saw the note. Then accused No. 1 asked Shamrao to show him Shamrao's house, but Shamrao said that if they came to his house, he would lose his *izzat*. Shamrao told him that the witness would point out his house to No. 1 Shamrao then left. There were three staircases and Shamrao went away by the middle one. On getting down the staircase witness found both the accused and Mohanlal standing in the street near the stair-case. He heard the conversation. No. 1 told No. 2 that he had only got Rs. 3 and gave it to the latter in witness's presence. Then all left and he returned to his room and slept there. On the following day he told No. 2 that such a thing had not happened before and asked him what business No. 1 had to take Rs. 3 and a note from Shamrao and to create a disturbance. No. 2 said that the witness was a mere servant, and that he had no business to say anything. Then, on the 21st or 22nd July last something had happened to one Vallabhadas. On the 31st July, No. 2, sent the witness and No. 1 to Shamrao's office with the promissory note for Rs. 15 to bring the money from the deceased. He was not there; then they went to his house and enquired for him. Shamrao's brother Sadananda asked the witness what the business was. He did not tell witness whether Shamrao was there or not, and he asked Sadananda to tell Shamrao that he was there. This happened upstairs and accused No. 1 was standing on the road. When witness told accused No. 2 in the evening about what had happened he asked witness to produce the note, in order to satisfy that he had not misappropriated the money. Then witness kept the note to recover the money. On Monday they again went to the bank. No. 1 went alone to Shamrao's house. The note remained with witness. The following morning, at about 5 a.m., the police came. They arrested the witness and accused No. 2 who arrived there a short while after. They were taken to the Nagpada Police Station. On the way to the Police Station accused No. 2 and the witness took tea in a shop in Sukhlaji Street. The two policemen were sitting two or three chairs away from them, and they could not hear the conversation which accused No. 2 had with him. No. 2, asked him to throw away the two notes which Shamrao and one Vallabhadas had passed. The witness did so after coming out of the shop after taking tea. He threw them away at the corner of Kamatipura 10th Lane. One of the police sepoys picked them up. He could identify the note of Shamrao that No. 2 had given him. When they went to the police station accused No. 1 was already there. He also saw Mohanlal there.

The Magistrate refused to grant bail as it was a non-bailable offence, and there was reasonable ground for believing they were guilty of the offence.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

BRINGING A FALSE CASE AGAINST NEPHEW.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 200.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector Sherazi charged one Narahar Venkaji Rajadhyaksha with bringing a false case against his nephew Ramchandra Vasudev Rege.

The facts are that the accused in this case Rajadhyaksha, had charged his nephew Ramchandra Rege with the theft of Rs. 112-8-0 belonging to him from his room in a chawl at Nagpada. The case was heard by the Second Presidency Magistrate who found that it was absolutely false and was a got-up one. The Second Presidency Magistrate gave sanction to prosecute Rajadhyaksha for bringing a false case.

The sanction matter came up before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The accused Rajadhyaksha pleaded guilty to the charge and said that the case he had brought against Ramchandra Vasudev Rege was a false one. The Magistrate after taking some evidence and on the plea of Rajadhyaksha convicted and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 200 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CEYLON EDITORS ON TRIAL.

CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 3.

The Chief Justice with Mr. Justice Ennis and Mr. Justice De Sampayo, presided at the Special Tribunal on Wednesday for the trial at the bar of the editors of vernacular newspapers, who were charged with sedition under the New Ordinance.

Before the first trial began, the Attorney-General mentioned the case of W. John Perera, one of the editors charged, who was reported to be in hospital. On the last occasion the editor was not in court and was not represented. The Chief Justice proposed that the Crown should communicate with the accused and ascertain whether he was represented or was appearing in person or wished a counsel to be assigned to defend him. The Attorney-General agreed with his Lordship's proposal.

The case against U. P. Ekanayake was then taken up. As the counsel for the accused was not ready, their Lordships allowed postponment. After some discussion as to the order in which cases were to be taken up, the Chief Justice thought that the best course would be to take them up as listed.

The accused in the first case was then called. Walter Andrew Samarasekera, editor of "Sarasavi Sandaresa," was charged under section 120 of the Ceylon Penal Code for attempting to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between Sinhalese subjects and Mahomedan subjects of his Majesty the King. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General closed the case for the prosecution, reserving the right to reply instead of summing up.

SEQUEL TO A VILLAGE MURDER

ALLEGED APPROVER CONVICTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

It is reported that in the village of Ghagaki three persons by name Alla Jawaya, Hayat and Kushi, were accused of murdering one Gholam Mahommad, a Lamberdar. On promise of pardon, Kushi made a statement before the District Magistrate in which he confessed his being accessory to the crime, though he took no direct part. He repeated the same statement before the Committing Magistrate, who, withdrawing the pardon, committed him to the Sessions.

The commitment was, however, quashed on technical grounds and Kushi was discharged. The District Magistrate, however, ordered his committal to the Sessions on the charge of murder along with the other two accused. The Sessions Judge, Gujranwala, found Alla Jawaya and Hayat not guilty and ordered them to be released. As to Khushi, the judge found him guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life. Kushi has preferred an appeal now to the Chief Court.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT TO POLICE CONSTABLE.

GETS 4 YEARS FOR STEALING Rs. 9.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

Judgment was passed yesterday by the District Magistrate in the case in which he found Subeh Khan, a constable, guilty of having on the 21st August robbed a Japanese sailor of Rs. 9, while the latter was sleeping in Fytche Square. His Worship said that the gravity of the offence by an officer, whose first duty it was to protect the public, was a point which needed no labouring. This was the second police constable he had convicted for robbery this year. He sentenced the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's Birthday: Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay, Empire Theatre, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A. Team vs. Elphinstone C. C.; B. Team vs Improvement Trust C. C.
Poona Races.
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per steamer Dilwara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY, Sept. 5.

English Mails due at 6 a.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.

Quadrangular Cricket commences at Poona.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Specie Bank, Meeting of Creditors, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Poona Races.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

Opening of Port Trust Miniature Rifle Range, Yellow Gate, Princess Dock, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Sept. 4.

154.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during September. Companies will parade at Head-quarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
7 days 4th to 10th Sept. "G" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 11th to 13th Sept. "B" Coy., 1 N.
5 days 14th to 18th Sept. "C" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 19th to 21st Sept. "A" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 22nd to 24th Sept. "E" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
6 days 25th to 30th Sept. "F" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
198.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"B" Coy. from Monday 6th to Sunday 12th instant both days inclusive.
"G" Coy. from Monday 13th to Sunday 19th instant both days inclusive.
Officers commanding companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders By Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D. Commanding B. V. A.

Colaba, Sept. 3.

819.—Parades.
Saturday:—7 a.m. Recruits. Rifle Drill.
820.—Promotions.
The Officer Commanding is pleased to make the following promotions in No. 2 Company with effect from 5/3/15.
No. 697 Sgt. Hatton T. to be C. Q. M. S. vice Graveston to I.A.R.O.
No. 1215 Cpl. Grimshaw W. to be Sergt. vice Hatton promoted.
No. 1493 Br. Dyson F. to be Corpl. vice Grimshaw promoted.
No. 891 Br Petch F. W. to be Br. vice Dyson promoted.
No. 1644 Tpr. Taylor E. C. to be Br. vice Petch promoted.
821.—Leave.
The undermentioned Officer is granted leave for 8 months from 2-9-15 date of availing:—
Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D.
Hon. Capt. and Paymaster G. D. Traylen having returned from leave resumes duty from 1-9-15.
822.—Commands.
Lt.-Col. J. W. Hawes, V.D., having proceeded on 8 months leave, the command of the Corps devolves on Major R. W. R. Pennington. V.D., from 2-9-15.
The command of No. 2 Company devolves on Capt. Lloyd Bowers (attached) from 2-9-15.

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
No. 823.—Pay.
Pay will be issued to E. E. Coy. at the old Head Quarters at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 4th instant.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers of 108th Infantry the Band of the 108th Infantry under the directions of Mr. E. Colonna Band Master will play this evening the following programme of music on 4-9-15 at Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.):—
March.—Viscount Nelson .....Zehle.
Selection.—A Chinese Honeymoon ... Talbot
Valse.—Jeunesse Doree .....Waldteufel.
Piccolo Solo.—The Websters Serenade .....J. Perry.
Selection.—A Gaiety Girl .....S. Jones.
Two-Step.—Belle of the Barbers Ball ...Cohan.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—"El Capitan" .....Sousa.
Overture.—"Le Couronne D'Or" .....Herman.
Valse.—"Nights of Gladness" .....Ancliffe.
Selection.—"A Waltz Dream" .....Straus.
Serenade.—"O Sole Mio" .....Di Capua.
Melodies from.—"The Passing Show 1915" .....Finck.
Two-Step.—"You're here, I'm here" ...Finck.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Kelewadi Municipal School hall to adopt the report of the working of the Society and elect office bearers.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The fourteenth public lecture of the A. E. League will be delivered by Mr. A. R. Vaidya, B.A., to-morrow at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Students' Social Union" in the Municipal Charni Road Boys' School opposite Sir Bhalchandra's bungalow, when Prof. N. S. Takakhav, M.A., will preside.

BAI AISHABAI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during the month of August was 2,405. Out of these 873 were males, 1,017 females and 515 children and the daily average attendance of patients was 93

A LECTURE BY PUNDITA LAJJAVATI.

Pandita Lajjavati, Vice-Principal, Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundhar, will deliver a public address on "Females and Social Reforms" at the Madhav Baug, to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

DADABHAI NAOROJI BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's birthday will be celebrated by the Union Society at its hall near Police Station, Mandvi, at 7-30 p.m., when a public meeting will be held which will be addressed by Messrs. R. J. Dune and R. D. Khoona on the life of Mr. Dadabhoy and by Messrs. D. K. Mehta and B. N. Mesbisheri on "Public Life." Seth Tribhovandas Varjivandas, J.P., will preside.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the address by Mr. G. K. Devdhar, M.A., fixed on Saturday the 4th instant has been postponed. To-morrow the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at their respective places. The Senior class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar-at-Law, instead of by Sir Narayen Chandavarkar and the Junior class will be conducted by Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague occurred in the city on Thursday, the former case being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba. There were no cases of small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 77, as compared with 84 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 78 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2061, and of which eight were found to be plague stricken.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, opposite Chira Baug, Girgaum Back Road. The Junior Class for the study of Marsden's Self Investment will be held to-morrow at 8 a.m. (S. T.), by Mr. L. S. Bhandare. All are earnestly requested to attend.

MISSING HAND-BAG

Mrs. H. E. Kass, residing at Sankli Street, reports that about 4 p.m. on Thursday she placed her hand-bag, containing currency notes and cash for Rs. 442 on the counter of the Clare Road Post Office and filled in a money order form. She gave the form to the Post Master to see if it was correctly filled in. About two minutes later on looking round, she missed the bag. There were about a dozen people at the Post Office at the time.

MAZAGAON FOUNDLING HOME.

The Sisters of this benevolent institution too are feeling the pressure of the war to a very great extent as they depend now entirely on local donations from the general public and small contributions from personal friends since all help from Home has ceased completely. They are, therefore, arranging for a "Jumble Sale" on their premises Mazagon Road, for Monday and Tuesday from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. This will, they hope, enable them to get means to make both ends meet and thus enable them to carry on their work. It is hoped that the philanthropic public will patronise the bazar generously.

DEATH FROM HEMP POISONING,

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, on view of the body of a Hindu mendicant, name unknown, aged about 35.
The deceased was found lying in the mud at Bhuleshwar on Wednesday and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Thursday night. He used to indulge in "ganja" and "charas" day and night and medical evidence showed that death was due to hemp poisoning.
The Jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by Indian hemp self-administered by smoking.

OVER-DOSE OF OPIUM.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday, touching the death of Anant Datatrya, a Hindu male child, aged 18 months.
The child was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital on Thursday evening, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. The mother of the child said she was in the habit of giving opium to the latter who used to like the drug and eat it with relish and who, when it was not given it, used to cry for it. It was always taken out of a small box in its presence. The child's father brought home opium weighing about a nickel on Thursday and gave it to the mother. The mother gave a little of it to the child, leaving the remaining in a box near a trunk. She then went into the kitchen, and about half an hour later she noticed the child tossing about its limbs. She also found the box of opium lying open and empty.
The Jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by opium poisoning and that the child took the dose of opium itself. The Jury added a rider that they were further of opium that a poisonous substance such as opium should not be placed within reach of children.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE GROTESQUES."

The "Grotesques," a concert party, well-known to Bombay theatre-goers, make a welcome re-appearance at the Excelsior on Monday night. It is not very long ago that they were delighting large Bombay audiences, and their clever and artistic performances are fresh in the memory. A welcome announcement about the programme is that it will be changed nightly, and those therefore who become captivated by these entertainers will be ablel to make as many visits as they care to, without seeing the same thing every time. They will appear at the 9-30 performance only.
The personnel of the company is in every respect the same as it was on their last visit. Fred Winn is still the chief comedian, with Ewart Scott as his assistant. Then there is Arthur Argent, who will be remembered for his magnificent baritone, Irene Creviille, the clever child impersonator, Phoebe Hodgson, the dainty soubrette, Lillian Gwynne, the pleasing soprano, and Hugh Bailey, in eccentric dances. During this return visit the "Grotesques" will present programmes of new songs, dances etc., so those who saw them on their previous visit to Bombay may be sure of spending some equally pleasant evenings at the Excelsior. In addition to full programmes of musical items, both solo and concerted the "Grotesques" will stage their popular burlesques "A Village Concert," "Mayor's Matinee", "Amateur Theatricals," "Telephone Belle," etc., etc.
But the "Grotesques" are not coming till Monday, and in the meantime,—that is to-night and on Sunday—a thoroughly diverting programme of pictures is arranged. An item at once catching the eye is a cinema adaptation of the "Vicar of Wakefield," which is in three parts. How curious the thought of living through some of the homely and peaceful scenes of Goldsmith's famous work in times like these, to have recalled the amiable vicar, Dr. Primrose, so rich in heavenly but so poor in earthly wisdom. The piece is said to be supremely well produced and is acted by a well-known London Company.
The French Ministry of War films present a little of the lighter side of war,—French soldiers for instance are seen making trophies out of German shells. Pathe's *Gazette* will include some remarkably good pictures of the Zouaves holding dunes in Flanders, and a Taube dropping a bomb which is seen exploding in the sand.
The kinemacolor will show some pretty pictures of butterflies and moths, and last but not least a feast of fun is in store in "Those love Pangs" in which the great Chaplin is in the leading role.
Apropos of the sad death of the great aviator Pegoud in France, the management have secured a film of this famous flier doing his wonderful "Looping the Loop" exploit which so startled the world a couple of years ago and incidentally did so much to raise the science to its present level.
The complete film programme will be given every evening at 6-30 when the "Grotesques" commence their season.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

"The Golden Sword-knot," a gripping three reel drama of continental court life is announced by the Imperial. Like the novel, the film dealing with the joys and sorrows of those in court and other high social circles, is always sure of a hearty welcome, and the film now under review is no exception to the rule. The acting is in most capable hands, the setting and natural scenery are said to be magnificent, while the quality throughout is excellent. The programme contains many other comic and scientific films, together with Pathe's Gazette.
Next week the Imperial are putting on that extraordinary successful film "Perils of Pauline," full particulars of which will be found in other columns.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The eagerness with which the patrons of the New Alexandra Picture Palace, overflow the theatre every week, goes to prove that the public taste is well catered for by the management and that the weekly well arranged programmes are appreciatied. This week the principle item of interest is the powerfull Griffith Masterpiece entitled "The Dishonoured Medal" in four parts. It is a triumph of kinema art. The battle scenes are of an exceptional character and the tactics and positions taken up by the opposing armies wonderfully realistic. It is a play in many ways remarkable. To those who really thoroughly enjoy a good laugh, the excruciatingly funny Keystone Comedies shown every week at this theatre will give a quarter of an hour's real, clean, roaring amusement. The usual latest Pathe War Gazette No. 334 will complete this week's programme.

VICTOR CINEMA.

Two great star attractions are included in the above Cinema's current week's programme and will make a hit with picture-goers. "Jewels of Hate" is a dramatisation of a girl's hatred and cunning most vividly told in a series of incidents and "Bunny is Baffled" is purely a strong comedy keeping the spectators in continuous laughter from start to finish. Other interesting film items make up a programme of high merit. The world's most-talked-of serial film "Lucille's Love" will be screened in this cinema from 11th September.

"THE PERILS OF PAULINE."

A REMARKABLE FILM-STORY.

The management of the Imperial Cinema with their accustomed enterprise have decided at enormous cost, in collaboration with the "Bombay Chronicle," to undertake the dual representation of the beautiful dramatic story "The Perils of Pauline." The episodes of this enthralling novel will be told chapter by chapter in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the incidents at the same time will be enacted into real life in moving pictures at the Imperial Cinema in a manner which will astonish everyone as to the remarkable achievements which it has been found possible to obtain by the most recent developments in the art of film-photography. This splendid interpretation of a beautiful and sensational love story by the Pathe players will be found to prove of the most absorbing interest, and as the remarkable series of events are unfolded week by week by literary art and cinema combined, it will be generally admitted that this enterprise on the part of the Imperial Cinema has never afforded a parallel in Bombay. "The Perils of Pauline" can only be described as a love story into which the strands of excitement and adventure have been woven into a wonderful plot by the well-known author and playwright, Charles Goddard, whose amazing literary sensations have astonished dramatic critics and theatre-goers all over the world. And the trials and troubles of a beautiful, fascinating girl, inveigled into leaving her lover by a polished attractive scoundrel, who leads her into unheard of perils, is one of the most startling and original efforts of modern literary sensation. The heroine, Pauline, is plunged into the most surprising adventures a human being has ever been called upon to encounter, and the series of picture-episodes, in which the hero is kept busy in his attempts to unmask the concerted acts of villainy, will be followed with the deepest interest and concern as the exciting phases of the great human drama are revealed step by step at the Imperial Cinema.

TIPPERARY IN HINDUSTANI.

MISS GOUHAR JAN'S VERSION.

At her concert at Baliwala's Theatre the other day, Miss Gouhar Jan delighted a huge Indian audience with a Hindustani adaptation of the chorus of "Tipperary," which was encored repeatedly. Gouhar Jan's version of "Tipperary" runs as follows:—

When war broke out and India sent
Her many sons to fight
They heard these words but could not make
The English words out right.
They asked each other what it meant
The meaning was not clear
Till Gouhar sent these words to them
Now this is what you hear.

Bahut dur hai Tipperary
Bahut dur hai jahan
Bahut dur hai Tipperary
Acchi chokri so hai pachan
"Tasleem," Piccadilly
"Khuda hafiz," Leicester Square
Bahut bahut dur hai Tipperary
Mera dil hai wahan.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Crop telegrams for the week ending the 28th August, report general and beneficial rain throughout the country, except in the Punjab, Rajputana, North-west Frontier and Kashmir where more rain is badly needed. Some damage to the crops has been caused by floods in Assam and in certain parts of Bihar and Orissa. Unirrigated crops in the Punjab are suffering severely from want of rain and in parts of Jaipur and Tonk in Rajputana the autumn crops are beginning to fail. The conditions of other provinces are on the whole good.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The date of the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council which was originally fixed for the 7th instant, has been changed to the 8th. The other dates are the 22nd September and the 1st October.

CIGARETTES FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association have accepted the gift of 50,000 cigarettes from Rai Bahadur Lala Sheoprasad, C.I.E., of Delhi, for the Indian troops fighting on the Franco-Belgian frontier. Similar gifts will be gratefully accepted by the association.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Thakore of Morvi has arrived in Bombay and is putting up in a bungalow at Club Road.
It is reported from Lahore that his Highness the young Nawab of Bahalpur is lying seriously ill with enteric fever at Murree, his condition being critical.
Sir S. P. Sinha having been formally asked by the Reception Committee of ensuing Bombay session of the Indian National Congress to be its President, has accepted the offer. Sir S. P. Sinha will shortly proceed to Darjeeling to spend the long vacation of the Calcutta High Court.
Mr. F. A Hamilton, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras, on relief to be Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore District.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (2); INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANOS (0).

The Institute Luso-Indianos were at last able to muster a full compliment of players, and after an interesting and hard fought out game, last evening, had to admit defeat to the Grant Medical College by two goals to nil. The last encounter between these two teams resulted in a victory for the College boys by the small margin of one goal. It is unfortunate the Instituto have been unable to keep the same team together. Gonsalves relieved D'Silva in goal and saved well, although at times he was rather slow in clearing. D'Silva and Castell played a great game at back. The former player is doubtless a better back than he is a goal-keeper. P. D'Sa. was the pick of the halves and played an resourceful game. He was ably assisted by Rofino and S. Pereira, Powell, D'Alves and J. D'Sa were the best of the attackers. D'Alves was particularly good and was most unfortunate on two occasion in not scoring. Powell is still guilty of the same fault—not keeping his position on the field—and missed several chances in consequence. The winners were without the services of Thyer, and the inner men missed his well placed centres, although Ahmed Khan, who played in this position, shaped well. Hildreth again figured prominently in the forward line, while Wadia displayed his usual acuteness with the leather. Baluch, who is one of the best wingers in the League, was off colour and his shooting, which is usually sound, was very erratic. Sweeney's play, at centre-half, left nothing to be desired. He is not in the same class as Bowrne of the Y. M. C. A. or Barrett of the Gymkhana, but his untiring play makes him a very useful player. Doyle and Khan work well together and are very sound. Sheik had very little to do in goal. Braganza was responsible for both goals for the Medical and ungrudgingly offered his services when the Referee down for the day has failed to put in an appearance. Sergt. Skinner creditably performed the duties of Referee. A word of praise is due to this and other gentlemen who have undertaken these onerous duties.
Medicals: Goal, Sheik; backs, Khan and Doyle; halves, Wylde, Sweeney and Peart; forwards, A. Khan, Wadia, Hildreth, Braganza and Baluch.
Inst. Luso-Indiano: Goal, Gonsalves; backs, G. D'Silva and Castell; halves, Rofino, P. D'Sa and S. Pereira; forwards, A. D'Souza, J. D'Sa, Powell, D'Alves, and M. D'Souza.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	9	8	0	1	35	2	17
Medicals	11	8	2	1	23	6	17
Bombay Gymkhana.	8	6	1	1	33	6	13
Y. M. C. A.	9	5	2	2	11	10	12
6th Devons	11	4	5	2	14	18	10
Bengal United	9	2	6	1	9	20	5
Inst. Luso-Indiano.	10	1	8	1	3	25	3
Lusitanians	10	0	9	1	2	43	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. Y. M. C. A.

QUESTION OF BALOO'S EXCLUSION FROM HINDU TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—There has been much discussion in your columns about the Hindu Eleven and especially about the exclusion of Mr. P. Baloo from the team.
As the captain of the team and a member of the Hindu Selection Committee, it is imperative on me to make the position clear, as no other member of the Committee is forthcoming to reply to various criticisms. I was strongly in favour of Mr. Baloo's inclusion; but the hesitating reply of Mr. Baloo showing his inability to keep up for three days forced the Committee to give him up. Then they selected Mr. Bhusari as a second wicket-keeper.
When the President asked me if I was satisfied with the Eleven I strongly objected to Mr. Bhusari's inclusion as a second wicket-keeper in the team and maintained that either Mr. Baloo or Mr. Irasha should take his place to strengthen the attack, but preference should be given to Mr. Baloo, on whom I much rely as a bowler of sound and mature judgment.
The Hindu Selection Committee, I am sorry to say, thought it unwise to accede to my request of strengthening the attack by the inclusion of either of these two bowlers instead of having two wicket-keepers in the team.
Thanking you in anticipation for publishing my statement.—Yours, etc.,

M. D. PAI.

Girgaon, Bombay, Sept. 3.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Infantry Branch: To be Lieut.—K. H. H. Kennedy; to be Second-Lieutenants.—G. P. Simkins, H. J. Nichols, L. C. Pearson.
Subadar-Major Ajab Khan, Jemadar Mehdi Khan, Havildar Kesar Singh, Lance-Naik Karam Dad, seopys Shiv Ram and Burhan Ali, all of the 76th Punjabis, been awarded the Indian Order of Merit for war services and gallantry at Khafajiah, Mesopotamia.
Second-Lieut. R. Lescher, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, resigns the service.
Captain H. D. Marshall, of the Surma Valley Light Horse and Major A. J. Cooper, of the Assam Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles, have been awarded the Volunteer Officer's decoration.
Sub-Lieuts. L. Sanderson and R. L. Hayward, of the Royal Indian Marine, become lieutenants.

TO-DAY'S RACING AT POONA

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.
Jacamar, Kiltoi, Sparkes, Manilla, Bachelor's Wedding, Cherrywood, Punt and Orloff.
THE POONA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Hoppner, Polish and Forward.
THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Santa Barbara 9-2, Tartania 9-2, Drill Mistress 8-9, Seigneurie 8-6, Gipsy's Advice 8-6, Smirk 8-4, Forfeit 8-1, Impecunious 7-11, Borgie 7-5, Shell 7-3, Lady Douglas 7-0, Sophocles 6-0, Partial Eclipse 6-0.
THE COUNTRYBRED PRODUCE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Black Boy, Cowslip, R. G., Aubrey, Mercury and S. B.
THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-8, Solar Star 9-3, Bhaity Chief 8-10, Cicero 8-9, Harry Johnson 8-8, Sweden 8-5, Ajmer 8-3, Nawabzada 8-3, Excelsior 8-2, Newmarket 7-9, Shaifellnabook 7-5 Socrates 7-5, Khedavi Miseer 6-12.
H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Moneygold, Majbur, Thank You, Terror, Nakib and Black, Hussar.
THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Wellington, Durban, Raspberry, Cyprus, Ream, Red Fish, Winchester, Fahlool, Ace of Hearts, Soomsam and Fado.

OUTWARD MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer "Mooltan" sailing on Sunday:—
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Anderson, Babu Amiya Charan Banarji, Mr. L. S. Bartlett, Mrs. and Infant Bartlett, Mr. D. K. Basu, Mr. V. N. Bhide, Mrs. G. J. Boyd, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. P. L. Buckland, Mrs. P. H. Burn and 2 Children, Miss M. A. Burn, Miss I. M. Burn, Miss O. S. Burn, Mr. G. C. Chatterji, Mr. N. Chatterji, Hon. Mr. Justice C. W. Chitty, Mr. Clark, Miss Compton, Mrs. Coventry, and Child, Mr. G. B. Crawford, Mr. D. B. Cumming, Mr. W. Cuthbert, Mrs. E. C. Daltry, Mr. L. Arjun Das, Miss Denham, Mr. N. R. Dhar, Mrs. Dobson Infant and Nurse, Mr. A. C. Dow, Mrs. Ellcombe and Infant, Mr. A. S. Fernandes, Brother W. Frederick, Miss Giovanni, Mr. E. F. Greenway, Mr. W. S. Hadaway, Mrs. Hayes Flanagan, and 2 Infants, Mrs. Hewson, Mr. C. J. H. Hogg, Mr. J. C. Hope, Mr. J. S. Hunt, Hon. Mr. Justice Syed Hassan Imam and 3 Children, Miss Imam, Mr. R. S. Inamdar, Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins K.C.I.E., Mrs. W. J. Jones, Maulvi Abdus Samad Khan, Mr. H. and Mrs. Langford, Mr. W. Mackenzie, two Messrs. Mallick, Rev. W. Manson, Mrs. J. Marten, Mr. G. and Mrs. McFarland, Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Mr. J. M. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Justice B. K. and Mrs. Mullick, Mr. A. C. Munshi, Singh Thakur Naipal, Mr. R. Neish, Miss E. O'Brien, Mr. J. Osborne, Rev. W. A. H. Parker, Mrs. Parker and 2 children, Mr. H. K. Pierson, Babu Kamta Prasad, Mr. B. V. N. Rao, Mr. M. N. Ray, Mrs. Rennie and 3 children, Miss Rennie, Hon. Mr. Justice T. W. Richardson, Mrs. C. G. Robertson and Child, Khan Bahadur Syed Rustamelli, Miss Saupin, Mr. M. M. Shafi, Miss L. J. Sington, Mr. S. A. Smith, Mr. F. Stutz, Mrs. Stutz and Infant, Babu Shyam Tripathi Mr. Chandra, Mrs. P. Watson and Infant, Miss R. H. Western, Mr. F. and Mrs. Willis, Hon. Sir John Woodroffe, Mr. K. Yaman, Mr. P. Cosgrove, Mrs. R. C. Broome, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Wood, Mr. D. R. Lyle, Mrs. Donovan, Mr. R. E. Paxton, Mrs. M. T. Smith, Mrs. H. Harvey Jones, Mrs. A. Green, Mr. K. Ahmad, Miss Peel, Mr. W. L. and Mrs. Dallas, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Sladen, Mr. R. F. R. Vicajee, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Talbot, Mrs. Talbot and Child, Mrs. T. Stodart and Child, Mr. E. A. Hert, Mr. V. B. D'Abrew, Mr. J. B. Lloyd, Mr. John Lees, Mr. L. H. Colson, Mr. B. M. Gupta, Mr. R. L. Hayward, Mr. L. F. E. Vanreenen, Mr. E. H. and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. A. Robertson, Miss P. Lane-Ryan, Miss Whale, Mr. J. Shepherd, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. A. P. H. Cadell, Mr. J. Rutter Williamson, Mrs. Lyall, Mrs. Rimmer, Mrs. Overy Infant and 2 Children, Mrs. Morgan and 4 Children, Mrs. Von Berchfeldt, Mr. J. Rennie, Mr. Kellner Mr. Cromer, Mr. P. C. Gomes, Mr. J. F. D'Souza.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY CITY CENTRE.)

An Examination of the First Aid Classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of St. John Ambulance Association with Dr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Patel, M.B., B.S., as Lecturer, was conducted by Dr. S. K. Engineer, M.R.C.P., Dr. F. R. Hakim, L.M. & S., and Dr. E. K. Ellis, L.M. & S., on Sunday the 22nd August 1915. The following candidates are declared successful:—Messrs. Framroze Rustamji Bhathena; Jaikrishna Mathuradas Bhatt, Hormasji Jehangirsha Bhivandiwala; Darabsha Ardeshir Bilimoria; Bishan Dayal; Barjorji Dhanjibhai Chhapgar; Damoder Gaupat Desai; Sorab Khursedji Chhapgar; Rajaram Vithal Desai; Vasantrao Pillaji Desai; S. R. Dev; Shankar Laxaman Devalkar; Hiraji Dorabji Dhabhar; Khursedji Sorabji Engineer; Pirojsha Sorabbji Engineer; Gafoor Vallibhai Nathani; Jal Nasservanji Gagrat; Dadabhai Fardunji Gazdar; Padmape Hariapa Gunjal; Rustamji Peetonji Jaffrabadwala; Cooverji Kiabhai Jitha; Narayendas Vallabhdas Kapadia; Hormasji Jivanji Karanjia; Krishna Daji Kathade; Nagesh Mahadeo Kale; Vinayek Hari Khare; Hasenu Jaffer Khoja; Mancher Pandurang Khopkar; Dhanjisha Ardeshir Lashkari; Fardunji Bhikaji Lashkari; Hormasji Bhikaji Lashkari; Hirjibhai Jamaspji Malegaonvala; Vikaji Benamji Marfatia; Harishchandra Bhasker Madhekar; Kisherchand Mehera; Jasvantrai Ghanshiamdas Mehta; N. J. Mehta; Ishvardas Devidas Merchant; B. D. Mistri; A. M. Mody; Pandurang Balkrishna Nabar; U. A. Khatri Shantilal Ijatrai Parekh; Jehangir Framji Pavri; S. Ramaswami; K. T. Ramavarma; Mulji Kersondas Sampat; Barjor Jamshedji Shroff; Janbubhai Dalsukhbhai Shroff; Varjivandas Shakarlal Shroff; Thakorlal Chhaganlal Shah; Ardeshir Dosabhai Sukhia; Jamshedji Khurshedji Taraporevala; Cawasji Ardeshir Turner; Jamnadas Makanji Udeshi; Vrajadas Jamnadas Udeshi; Sunderra Bhasker Vaidya; Ranchhoddass Mathuradas Vakilna; Jamshedji Jehangirji Vatcha; Naoshirvan Naorosji Wadia; Jamietram Trimbakram Vyas; Vaman Narayen Wellinker; Keki Dinshaji Merchant; Manilal Amratlal Merchant.

A FOREIGN CLAIMS OFFICE IN LONDON.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Information has been received from London that a Foreign Claims Office has been formed to deal with the claims arising out of the war.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, September 4, 1915.

A GREAT JUDGE.

The departure of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, which takes place to-morrow, and the termination of his career in this country, is an event which none who have any concern for the continuance of the highest traditions of British justice and the solidification of those factors which go to weld more firmly the connection of India with the British Empire, can watch unmoved. For it is certain, that, in the past, nothing has played a greater part in securing the acquiescence of the people of India in the British connection than an administration of the law on lines, which, while they have preserved all the ancient and varied customs and laws of the numerous communities that had long been extant before the British courts were established, have at the same time brought into the country the traditions, as well as the material guarantees, of that impartiality between man and man, and not less between the individual and the State, as well as the liberty of the subject, which it can be said without exaggeration are the proudest record of the British nation. Nor could that consummation have been achieved, had it not been possible for England to send to this country from time to time a series of great judges, who have administered this system of laws with a stern impartiality, as notable as their profundity of legal learning, duly tempered by those human qualities without which no judge, however profound his learning and however unbending his integrity, can be called truly great. We venture to predict that the historian of India in future days will have no hesitation in according to Sir Lawrence Jenkins a prominent place among those who have, by the possession of all the qualities we have described above, kept bright the torch of justice and have not strained the quality of mercy.

Twenty years have past since Sir Lawrence Jenkins first came to India as a puisne judge of the Calcutta High Court, having then been thirteen years at the Bar. And it is sixteen years since he became Chief Justice of Bombay, a post which he filled with such pre-eminent distinction for the next nine years. The people of this Presidency have reason to remember with feelings of supreme gratitude the high traditions maintained in their High Court during that notable period. Such men as Sir Lawrence Jenkins, not only adorn the bench of the Courts in which they sit during the period of their office, by preserving the highest of standards which have previously been set or restoring those high standards where they may have declined by the inadequacy or inefficiency of some of their predecessors. They do more, infinitely more, even than that. They leave behind them a tradition of ideals, which though they may not be approached in anything like the same degree by their immediate successors, can never be destroyed and must always remain as a guide for the future, and, if they should be temporarily lost sight of during an interregnum of lesser men, do not fade from existence and will not fail when the time comes to focus the gaze of other great men whom the cycle of time may bring round. Not least will Sir Lawrence be remembered in Bombay by the Bar, for during his Chief Justiceship the Bar enjoyed the encouragement, the incentive to progress in its standard of efficiency and its general tone which only good and courteous judges can give it. Sir Lawrence Jenkins knew no distinction of persons while he was on the Bench. The most humble tyro of the Bar could expect to be extended to him the same consideration, the same patient attention, as the most brilliant and experienced counsel. In his court there was always the feeling that the judges were sitting to listen to arguments not to squash them, and that the patience and industry of those whose business it had been to study the facts and law of a case with a view to its being properly expounded to the Court, would be rewarded at least by equal patience on the part of the judges in listening to what they had to say. Not that Sir Lawrence Jenkins was ever prone to give undue encouragement to any tendency to trespass on the licence of the Court. On the contrary he showed, and rightly so, a judicial intolerance of those who were not properly qualified either by lack of industry or by ignorance to place their arguments or the right arguments before the Court. The Indian Bar especially owes much for its present position of pre-eminence to Sir Lawrence Jenkins for, during his regime particularly and under his benificent watchfulness and encouragement the prestige of the Indian Bar of the Bombay High Court notably advanced,—an advance due no doubt, firstly, to its own ability but which was also greatly helped by the presence of a Chief Justice who knew no distinctions of any kind. In other allied respects, it may be said without entering into discussions of an invidious character, which Sir Lawrence would certainly resent, that he has always been an outstanding example of the desirability of bringing English members of the Bench from England, whence they come free from the suspicion of prejudices which are liable to attach, sometimes perhaps unjustly but sometimes unfortunately with some foundation, to those who have been long in this country.

There is no need to speak more than briefly of Sir Lawrence Jenkins' career as Chief Justice of Bengal. In the eyes of the people of Bengal he stands as the very personification of all that a great judge should be, and the idea that has been attempted to be assiduously spread by a small clique that he was not liked as a judge and was socially unpopular with the European community is totally untrue. It would be impossible for anyone with a sound knowledge of the best opinion among Europeans in Calcutta not to realise fully that Sir Lawrence was as much liked as a man as he was respected and admired as a judge. It is unfortunate that in this country a certain class of case is bound to raise political prejudices, and, in the heat of the moment, people are apt to regard as the fault of the judge what may be the fault of the law, the Executive authorities or the police. But in calmer moments we do not think that anyone desirous of expressing an impartial appreciation would care to assert that there has ever been any suspicion that Sir Lawrence Jenkins was actuated by any motive but that of administering the law as he found it with absolute impartiality and a determination that there should be no departure of any kind from its strict provisions and meaning in cases which involved the liberty of men whom it was right should be presumed to be innocent unless they could be proven guilty by the law. In this respect a judge who refuses to be turned by popular or sectional clamour renders a far higher service to the State than the mere rigid performance of his duty. The good political effects resulting from his integrity are untold, and we have much cause to be thankful that in times of a peculiarly difficult character Bengal possessed a Chief Justice who did his duty fearlessly and preserved for British justice a reputation that is as precious an asset to the Government as it is to the people of this country. Sir Lawrence Jenkins is retiring to England at an age which leaves him, we hope, many years of useful service to the State. That those services will be utilised in the highest councils of the Empire, we can hardly doubt, and whether they be of a judicial or of a political nature, his reputation, both as a judge and during the brief period that he served on the India Council, justifies the firm belief that they will be for the lasting good of this country as well as of the whole Empire.

COTTON CORNER IN AMERICA.

We are credibly informed that private information has been cabled to Bombay that a pro-German clique in the United States is busying itself making urgent representations to President Wilson, on the necessity of retaining about three million bales of cotton in the country, for which the British Government is reported to be negotiating. Well, if such is really the case, we imagine President Wilson will find that there will be very little opposition on the part of the British Government to the scheme; and if it should by any chance materialise, the Allies would be fortuitously relieved of a huge incubus, which it only meditated shouldering as a sop to the United States for any loss their country might be put to by the declaration of cotton as contraband of war. There can be no other explanation of the contemplated purchase of American cotton by Britain, and as the arrangement, in which the States apparently acquiesced, of declaring cotton contraband, must have been concluded before the fiat went forth, we feel sure Britain will not prove to be a very formidable competitor in bidding for the purchase of the staple, and will probably afford President Wilson every facility in keeping the three million bales in America, relying on her own capabilities under the contraband declaration; of keeping it out of the enemy's countries. The news, on the face of it, seems to be a transparent absurdity and really sounds too good to be true. For we can scarcely credit the American Germans of being so intensely wooden-headed as to imagine that this little manoeuvre would be likely to incommode the Allies by creating a corner in cotton, to the extent of seriously interfering with the manufacture of explosives, or paralysing the industries of the Allies as another form of German "frightfulness." We have an abundant cotton surplus both in India and Egypt to avert anything in the shape of an economic disaster in this direction. As a matter of fact our Bombay exporters have been so obsessed with the idea of the magnitude of the prospective new crop surplus in this country, that they considered Good Broach at Rs. 234 per candy presented more prospects of a profit by speculative sales at this rate, than they would be able to procure by exporting the commodity, and sold freely in consequence. If the German financial magnates in America do succeed in acquiring the control of this three million bales by purchase, it may have the effect of giving the future markets the fillip, which we have always predicted, a little earlier than was anticipated. And the only harm the little German counter-blast to the contraband declaration is likely to produce is to send a few meddlesome speculators into bankruptcy with the alternative of pleading the Gaming Act in extenuation. The negotiations on the vexed question of contraband have been engaging the attention of the British Government ever since the ineffective Order of Council was promulgated on last March 11th, and the arrangements arrived at with the neutral Powers were so quietly and successfully worked, that when the declaration was made it came with a startling surprise to the German element in America, who have probably all along rested secure in the belief that no terms could possibly be arranged with the United States which would be agreeable to President Wilson in Council, as compensation for the prospective losses the country might suffer through the embargo. It appears the German clique have been disappointed in this respect, and, if the private information is something more substantial than a mere cotton-rigging canard, it is possibly sparing no efforts to denounce the diplomatic bargain as being too liberal to Britain, and is endeavouring to embarrass the President by attempting to belittle the arrangement he made in the eyes of the people with spurious offers for the staple, which they have either no intention of carrying through or are relying on a profit which might accrue through creating a "corner."

Notes of the Day.

Governors and Lieutenant-Governors.

It was natural that while he recognised the importance of extensive tours such as the one he has been engaged in, Lord Carmichael should have confessed to the difficulties a Governor who arrives in India late in life, has to overcome. The "Pioneer," as usual, has not lost this opportunity of using this natural confession to prove what it considers the mistake of those who are demanding a Council form of Government. The stage, of course, has long past, in spite of the Allahabad journal, when there could be any need to show the overwhelming advantages, from the broad political point of view, in favour of a Governor whose views are uncontaminated with the bureaucratic prepossessions not infrequently acquired by long service in this country. But Lord Carmichael himself gave an effective answer, in the same speech, to the inept irony of the "Pioneer":—

> The time is past when it was possible,—even if it were possible, it would not now be right,—for anyone in this country to be so sure of his own superior wisdom as to attempt to apply principles without consulting those for whose good those principles are to be applied. A Governor,—even the least distinguished and most commonplace Governor,—must often give weight to his own judgment,—sometimes he may even feel justified in acting on it whatever others say. The man who shirks that would not be fit to be a Governor, and his judgment may at times seem strange to his officers or to those whom he governs. But a Governor, even though he be more experienced and more brilliant than the men chosen as governors are likely to be, will never, I feel sure, be unwilling to listen to those who are prepared to speak to him of things which they personally know.

It is needless to add that all this applies with the greater point and force to a Lieutenant-Governor than to a Governor-in-Council.

An Important Judgment.

A very interesting decision, which marks a further step in dissociating the State from religion and a suprising advance on older interpretations of the law, was recently given by the English Court of Appeal. To come to such a decision it was necessary to ride roughshod over a good deal of old law. A legacy had been left by a testator to the Secular Society, Limited, and the next-of-kin argued that the gift was either absolutely illegal or void as being "against public policy." The contest turned on the governing clause in the memorandum of the Society, which declares one of the objects of the Society to be "to promote, in such ways as from time to time be determined, the principle that human conduct should be based upon natural knowledge, and not upon supernatural belief, and that human welfare in this world is the proper end of all thought and action." It was argued by the counsel for the appellants, and the Court did not dissent from this view, that the object thus set forth was the subversion of Orthodox Christianity. It was further argued,—but here the Court differed,—that a gift for the subversion of Christianity, however decorous be the language used for the purpose, is illegal, or at least void as against public policy. Ancient law could be cited in abundance for this proposition and even one or two comparatively modern cases, but the Court unanimously decided that the common law varies with the needs of the time, and that the subversion of Christianity is no longer an illegal object.

A "Film" Celebrity.

No favourite of the legitimate stage has ever won such extraordinary popularity with the crowd as that which is accorded to some of our heroes of the film. Max Linder, the famous French cinema comedian, has perhaps the greatest world-wide fame that has ever been achieved by any actor. "Wiffles," another French comedian, runs him fairly close. It is in America, however, that the cinema comedian is apotheosised as a national hero. For the present the object of national worship is Charley Chaplin, the small comedian who is so enormously popular that he has brought about a revolution in the film-distributing business. But though the Chaplin craze started in America, it has now spread all over the world, especially in the British colonies. Australia has a particular weakness for the wistful little man in loose clothes and inordinate boots, with the postage-stamp moustache and the little tilted hat which he timidly raises to whatever he bumps into. There are over 10,000 kinema theatres in the world where Charley Chaplin shuffles on the screen, and reckoning on the basis of three houses a day, the queer little chap makes over fifteen and a half million people laugh. There is a street in an American city named after him, and people over there wear Chaplin ties and shirts, drink Chaplin cocktails, and sail in Chaplin yachts. The large, creased countenance of the late lamented Bunny never achieved such a staggering fame as this. Like most of the renowned American film comedians, Charley Chaplin in an Englishman. He is, in fact, a cockney from Camberwell, and is in private life a beautiful young man as well as one of the richest. He began life as a music-hall comedian in a modest way, and used to be seen in London in one of Mr. Fred Karno's farcical companies. A host of imitators have risen up, most of whom merely manage to be sad without being amusing.

The Poona Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The decision of the Collector of Poona to close the Municipal Ayarvedic Dispensary in that city under the apprehension that its continuance would contravene the provisions of the new Medical Registration Act, seems to us to be an ill-considered and hasty step, and has naturally given rise to great disappointment and a genuine sense of alarm in several quarters. As has been pointed out by the Poona Corparation and in the representation addressed to Government by the large public meeting of Poona citizens, this action of the Collector is in contravention of the numerous official expressions of appreciation of the high value of the Ayurvedic system of medicine and assurances that the Medical Registration Act will not affect the status of Ayurvedic practitioners in the country. If, under the new Act, as it stands at present, there is no provision made for recognition and support of Ayurvedic institutions, the sooner the Act is modified in such a way as to make it absolutely clear that its provisions apply only to those who practice the Western system of medicine and can at no time and circumstances be made to apply to practitioners of the Ayurvedic or any other indigenous systems of medicine, the better.

A Memorial to the Governor.

That this is quite necessary is made clear in a memorial that has been addressed to his Excellency Lord Willingdon by Major B. D. Basu, I.M.S., (Retired), and other reputed Vaidyas on behalf of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference. As the memorial points out the Ayurvedic system has a high and established standing of its own in the country and institutions exist at Bombay, Poona, Baroda and elsewhere, which confer degrees on qualified candidates. It is open to Government to recognise these institutions or to make their own provision for teaching the indigenous systems, as the Behar Government has done. In any case, the sudden and arbitrary action of the executive at Poona does not commend itself as a well-advised procedure. So far as we are aware the Bombay Government have not replied to the numerous protests and representations made to it. We hope, however, Lord Willingdon's advisers will suggest a way by which the dispensary at Poona may be allowed to continue its useful existence.

Mysore Leads the Way.

It is a melancholy satisfaction that while the authorities in most of the British provinces have not yet passed the stage of discussion regarding the introduction of new industries and the development of indigenous ones, the activities of the Mysore State in this direction have not only been more practical but have also borne useful results. That State has already made very satisfactory progress in regulating, experimenting and developing sericulture. Having recently decided to encourage the industry of bangle-making, it has now engaged the services of professional bangle-makers from its own territory for experiments in glass-manufacture conducted by the Director of Industries. The latest and most important example of the practical character of the State's industrial activity is the arrangements it has made, in view of the satisfactory investigations of the expert and special officers engaged for the purpose, to manufacture paper under proper conditions from the State bamboos.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE STRUGGLE IN GALICIA.

GERMANS ADMIT A CHECK.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE IN GALLIPOLI.

POPE AND PEACE.

The Russians are still holding their own in the Baltic provinces while the battle in Galicia is of the fiercest character, the Germans admitting a check by the stubborn fighting of the Russians.

A French official note says that the Russian success in Galicia shows that the Russian armies remain the masters of the situation.

Further fighting is reported in Gallipoli of a severe character in which the Allies captured an important position, inflicting heavy losses on the Turks.

Vigorous artillery duels are reported from the Alpine sector of the Italian front. The enemy abandoned trenches in Carnia and on the Carso Plateau, leaving corpses.

Count Bernstorff's notification was made in response to a request for a written confirmation of the oral communication made on August 27th, which was said to state that liners will not be sunk without warning, provided the liners do not attempt to escape or resist.

A Washington message says that Cardinal Gibbons has handed to President Wilson a message from the Pope regarding peace.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

BAELY KAMEN.—In Galicia, ten miles south-east of Busek.

ZLOCZOW.—In Galicia, 40 miles east of Lemberg.

GRODNO.—In Poland, 40 miles north-east of Bialystok.

WILKOMIR.—In Russia, 60 miles from Vilna.

FRIEDRICHSTADT.—In Russia, 50 miles east of Mitau.

MOTOR BICYCLES FOR OFFICERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Secretary of State has authorised the Government of India and the local Governments to grant advances to officers for the purchase of motor bicycles, subject to the following conditions:—(1) That the pay of the officer does not exceed Rs. 800; (2) the amount of advance does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

FIERCE CONFLICT IN GALICIA.

RUSSIANS MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

STUBBORN FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

PERSISTENT ENEMY ASSAULTS REPULSED.

FLANKINC MOVEMENTS THWARTED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Every account emphasises the ferocity of the conflict in Galicia. The enemy's attack was delivered along practically the whole line and had the double object of clearing the Russians out of Galicia and pushing them back from the frontier of Rumania. The advance was undertaken by a part of General Pflanzer's five army corps. Some of the hardest fighting occurred on the Bug near Baely Kamen, ten miles south-east of Busk. Here the enemy at six on Sunday morning sent forward about a regiment to storm the height but the attack was foiled by the artillery. A couple of hours later the attack was renewed in conjunction with a broad flanking movement north and south of Baely Kamen but again it failed.

FIVE SEPARATE ENEMY ASSAULTS REPULSED.

During the night the enemy reinforced desperately, tried to capture the eminence and by eleven in the evening had delivered five separate assaults. All were repulsed with heavy losses. Undeterred by these checks the enemy made three further attacks before five in the morning, but were always repulsed with enormous losses.

OTHER MOVEMENTS ALSO BAFFLED.

Simultaneously the flanking movement south of Baely Kamen was also repulsed. A force of the enemy advancing from the upper stretches of the Zlotalipa, south of Zloczow, attempted to force a passage of the Strypa, but was almost uniformly repulsed and on the following day the Russians assumed the aggressive.

Ten miles further south near Burkanoff the enemy made nine attacks between nightfall on Sunday and ten on Monday morning, but here too their efforts to cross the Strypa were unsuccessful.

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

FRENCH OFFICIAL VIEW.

PARIS, Sept. 2.

An official note says that the Russian success in Galicia shows that the Russian armies remain the masters of the situation.

The conditions of their retirement show that they continue capable of assuming the offensive whenever circumstances are favourable.

GERMANS ADMIT A CHECK.

FIGHTING OF THE FIERCEST CHARACTER.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.

The Russians are still holding their own in the Baltic provinces while the battle in Galicia is of the fiercest character, the Germans admitting a check by the stubborn fighting of the Russians.

A Berlin communiqué claims that the Germans are in front of the outer forts of Grodno.

Further southward Prince Leopold's armies are fighting in the marsh district of the Upper Narew, while General Mackensen continues to meet the attack by the Russian rearguards.

General Count von Bothmar has come to General Pflanzer's assistance in Galicia and a violent engagement is in progress on the heights along the banks of the Strypa, fifty miles eastward of Lemberg.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON THE VILNA.

TWO VILLAGES CAPTUEED,

PETROGRAD, Sept. 3.

A communiqué says there is no important change on the Riga-Dvina front.

German day and night attacks on September 1 and 2 in the region of Friedrichstadt were repulsed.

The Russians are successfully progressing between the Seventa and the Vilna rivers, approaching Wilkomir.

The Russian cavalry on the 1st carried two villages near Szirwinty at the point of the bayonet. The Germans fled in disorder.

The Russians are likewise progressing along the right bank of the Vilna.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

SEVERE HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTERS.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON TURKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that further fighting on August 27th and 28th in the northern section of the line resulted in the capture of an important practical feature commanding the Biyuk Anafarta Valley eastwards and northwards with an appreciable gain of ground by the Australians and New Zealanders.

The fighting was almost entirely hand to hand and of a severe character. Very heavy losses were inflicted on the Turks. Three of their machine-guns, three trench-mortars, three-hundred rifles, five-hundred bombs and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition were captured.

RUSSIANS' STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES IN GALICIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 1st September:—

The Germans have progressed slightly but their advance is being obstinately held by the Russians. General Hindenburg's main offensive has swung round from the east to the north towards the Riga-Dwinsk Railway.

A Russian communiqué says that in the Riga region on the night of 29th August the enemy began an offensive from the Grossekan-Neugut Railway northwards, but were held by Russians on the River Missa. The German attempts to cross the Dwina north-west of Friedrichstadt, were repulsed and the Germans who had crossed were dislodged from the right bank. The Germans supported by a hurricane of artillery fire also made several desperate attacks on the bridge-head near Freidrichstadt on 29th and 30th August, but all the attacks were repulsed with great losses to the enemy.

On the right bank of the Vilna the Russians have taken the offensive and between the Vilna and Niemen they continue to hold the enemy's offensive. On the upper Boby the Russians again repulsed German attacks in the district of Lipsy during the 29th and 30th August. Between Grodno and Gorodce, 24 miles east of Bialystock, generally speaking nothing important occurred. A German communiqué says the Germans crossed the upper Narew at several places and are advancing towards Prushany.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS IN GALICIA REPULSED.

A Russian communiqué says that in Galicia, after prolonged inactivity the Austro-Germans began on the 29th and 30th August a series of vigorous attacks along the whole front preceded by very violent artillery fire by both heavy and light guns. Particularly determined attacks were launched north of Zloczow, 40 miles east of Lemberg and about that place and on the River Stryna. The enemy made eight repeated attacks, all of which were repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy, who in some places had to retreat precipitately and Russian counter-attacks scored a big success.

RUSSIAN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

NEW VICEROY OF THE CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.

General Russky has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the defensive armies in the northern region and General Yanushkevitch, Chief of the Staff of Grand Duke Nicholas, has been appointed assistant Viceroy of the Caucasus. He has replaced General Alexieff.

The latter is reputed to possess one of the keenest intellects in the Russian Army. A student soldier, he is one of the discoveries of the campaign, to the success of which in the initial stages in the south he largely contributed. The appointment of Russky shows that he has recovered from the severe illness which followed his historic exploits in the first half year of the war.

General Yanushkevitch becomes practically the Commander-in-Chief in the Caucasus. He is the youngest officer of his rank in Russia.

THE GERMAN CLIMBDOWN.

FAILURE OF SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

FURTHER LIGHT ON BERNSTORFF'S NOTIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

Count Bernstorff's notification was made in response to a request for written confirmation of the oral communication made on August 27th. It says that his instructions contain the following passage:—

"Liners will not be sunk without warning, without ensuring the lives of non-combatants provided that the liners do not attempt to escape or resist."

AMERICAN PRESS STILL UNEASY.

Mr. Lansing subsequently informed the press that Germany had agreed to warn, visit and search merchantmen before making an attack, but the fact that the written communication is confined to the liners causes uneasiness in the American press, which demands that neutrals on board all vessels, whether passengers or crew, shall have the same treatment.

Both the English and American papers connect the climb-down with the statements of the Admiralty on August 26th and Lord Selborne on the following day, and the impossibility of the German Government's revealing to the German people the failure of submarine blockade, from which it had taught them to expect so much.

VON TIRPITZ'S NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

A Berlin telegram says that Admiral von Tirpitz has had a nervous break-down, necessitating a prolonged holiday.

PIRACY RETURNS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

It is officially announced that three steamers of altogether 6,757 tons were sunk during the week ending.

SMALL STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The small steamer Savona has been sunk and three men are missing.

POPE AND PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

Cardinal Gibbons has handed to President Wilson a message from the Pope regarding peace.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL CHARLES GOODFELLOW, V. C.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The death of Lieutenant-General Charles Goodfellow, V.C., is announced.

JAM SAHEB'S INJURIES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Prince Ranjitsinhji was visiting England in connection with military matters and was invited to shoot at Crossclife. He was struck by few pellets from the gun of another guest.

He continued shooting, but it was afterwards found that the injury was serious. He may lose the sight of his right eye.

HOSTILE FOREIGNERS.

FORBIDDEN TO VISIT SIMLA WITHOUT LICENSE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The following Press communiqué has been issued:—Under the provisions of Section 19 of the Foreigners Act, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to prohibit all hostile foreigners from visiting the town of Simla without a license granted by the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government.

GERMAN PROFESSOR OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY INTERNED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

It is announced that Professor Strauss of the Calcutta University was sent on Wednesday morning to Ahmednagar for internment.

WESTERN FRONT.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT.

GERMAN BATTERIES SILENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Sept. 2.

The communiqué reports that there has been only some grenade fighting and artillery actions on the Western front.

PARIS, Sept. 3.

A communiqué says we effectively bombarded the enemy's batteries and camps in Belgium.

Fighting with aerial torpedoes and grenades is taking place against sap heads in Artois. The French batteries silenced the Germans between the Somme and the Oise.

A fierce mutual bombardment took place in the Aisne, Argonne and Champagne districts, also a lesser cannonade in Lorraine and the Vosges.

BELGIAN ARTILLERY SCORE DIRECT HITS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

A Belgian communiqué reports the recrudescence of enemy artillery at Ramskapelle, Pervyse and Noordschoote.

The Belgian artillery replied scoring several direct hits.

KAISER'S APPEAL TO WESTERN COMMANDERS

EFFECT OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's", London correspondent cables, London September 2:—

It is reported that the Kaiser has written to the Western Commanders urging them to gain some appreciable advantage in order to dissipate the prevalent impression that the Allies have compassed the German effort.

While most military critics at Petrograd regard the Russian offensive on the right bank of the Vilna as an isolated phenomenon unlikely to alter the situation, the "Novoe Vremya's" critic considers that in conjunction with the successful stand at Friedrichstadt it must disintegrate the advance on Riga. The correspondent of the "Bourse Gazette" states that the inhabitants have been allowed to return.

The recent hammering of the Germans on the Western front differs as regards violence duration and effect from the ordinary artillery duels.

TRENCHES SEVERELY DAMAGED,

The "Central News" correspondent in Northern France says that the Germans several times attempted to leave the trenches north and south of Souchez in Argonne, and in the Vosges, but never succeeded. A strong German position at Courte Chasse in Argonne received 80,000 shells in four hours. The trenches' cement defences and cantonments have been severely damaged.

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY DUELS

ACTIVITY IN ALPINE DISTRICTS.

ROME, Sept. 3.

A communiqué says there are vigorous artillery duels in the Alpine districts.

The Italians exploded an ammunition depot in the Sexten valley, also overcame the enemy artillery in the Seebach valley beyond the Predil fortifications.

The enemy abandoned trenches in Carnia and on the Carso plateau, leaving corpses.

COAL CRISIS DEFINITELY SETTLED.

CARDIFF MINERS ACCEPT PROPOSALS

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The coal crisis was definitely settled today, the conference of miners at Cardiff accepting the settlement proposals.

INDRA LINER PURCHASED BY MESSRS HOLT.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Messrs. Holt have purchased the Indra Steamship Line.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

DEGREE OF OFFICIAL HELP AND CONTROL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The following is the concluding portion of the summary of the recommendations of the Co-operative Credit Committee:—

The period of deposits accepted by Co-operative Institutions of all kinds should ordinarily be for as long as possible, but there are certain circumstances in which it would be legitimate to receive short terms for current or savings deposits. The class of depositors on primary societies differs somewhat from that depositing in the Central or Provincial banks and we have indicated the difference which this may entail in the arrangements for repayment. We have also stated our views regarding the circumstances in which the Central Banks would be justified in attempting to raise money by debenture loans received by the provincial Banks from the Presidency or joint stock banks, and those received by the Central Banks from the Presidency joint stock or provincial banks are generally, though not always, in the former cash credits. We have pointed out the conveniences and at the same time the uncertainty attaching to this form of advance from Banks outside the movement. The advances made by the Central Banks to Societies, on the other hand, are ordinarily in the form of a loan for a term and we have described in some detail the manner in which the credit of societies should for this purpose be assessed. The periods for which the interest at which, and the security on which such loans should be given and the manner in which their recovery should be enforced and the principles on which societies should in their turn grant loans to members, have also been examined by us at some length. We would allow sufficient cash to be kept locally to allow of urgent loans being given and we recommend the use of promissory notes and of member's pass-books.

THE BORROWING POWER

The total borrowing power of the committee and the normal maximum borrowing power of each member should be assessed beforehand by the society and we have suggested the adoption of a system under which the period of a loan should, as a rule, automatically correspond with the object for which it is given. We advocate the taking of sureties in all cases and the rigorous exaction of the sureties liability when necessary. While deprecating an extensive use of mortgages, we have stated the circumstances in which we consider them legitimate and we have suggested the possibility of special concessions being made to societies in the matter of mortgages.

We have represented the disadvantages of premature reductions in the rates of interest charged to members and have pointed the way to an ultimate introduction of cash credits to members in place of loans. We have laid special stress, on the absolute necessity for introducing a systematic method of ascertaining the amount of loans which are overdue and have not been repaid by members and the avoidance of fictitious repayments of loans. While advocating the full use of the existing law in respect of recoveries from members we have not supported the claim put forward for a summary procedure in the execution of decrees and we have strongly deprecated the use of Government agency for the recovery of debts due to societies.

THE RESERVE FUND.

We have further considered the much-debated question of the functions and employment of the reserve fund. We have held that all Co-operative Institutions should build up a reserve fund in the sense of surplus assets and that every effort should be made by each Institution to accumulate an owned capital to supply its working needs and to meet the claims of creditors on liquidation. But we have also laid great stress on the necessity in the case of all institutions which take deposits to provide for themselves either by their own investments or by arrangements with other banks an adequate fluid resource.

In the absence of facilities for discounting co-operative paper we have suggested that this fluid resource should in the Central Banks, be sufficient to meet half the deposits due for payment within the next twelve months, a standard of one-third being held sufficient in the case of provincial banks. We consider it advisable that after satisfying the above requirements the co-operative institutions should be left to utilize their surplus assets in their own business. We recognize that these proposals will in places entail a disarrangement of the existing financial conditions and will in many cases involve a considerable raising of the existing margins, but we are convinced that they should be carried out as soon as circumstances permit and before the natural fall in margins renders it difficult, if not impossible.

We have added some miscellaneous suggestions regarding the case of profits for charitable purposes or for the establishment of separate funds the employments of superfluous money and the introduction of a special procedure for recovery in liquidation.

PROPER AUDIT AND SUPERVISION.

We have then drawn attention to the vital importance of proper audit and supervision in the case of Central and Provincial Banks. We suggest that the formal audit of accounts, should be done on payment

(Continued on page 10.)

ZOROASTRIAN PERIOD OF INDIAN HISTORY.

DR. SPOONER'S RESEARCHES

PERSIAN INFLUENCES IN CHANDRAGUPTA'S TIME.

Dr. D. B. Spooner, who is carrying out Mr. Ratan Tata's excavations at Pataliputra (Patna) has contributed to the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society a very interesting and instructive paper on "The Zoroastrian Period of Indian History" based upon the archaeological discoveries he has made at Kumrahar (near Patna). These, he contends, show us that Persian influence ought to be traceable in India more largely than it is. He proceeds to say: these evidences do not stand alone. There is fortunately a certain body of literature available, in conjunction with which our other data gain greatly in cohesion and significance. Megasthenes will bear us testimony that the Indian Court was almost wholly Persian in his day. The picture which Mr. Vincent Smith paints for us of Chandragupta's Court is Achaemenian in every line and tint. By far the strongest of evidences named above are obviously those for the Asokan period. When the edict pillars of Asoka testify to Persian influence not by their style alone but by their substance and their very script, it is clear that he at least drew definitely on the West for inspiration. Megasthenes teaches us that in this turning to the West for inspiration Asoka made, himself no new departure but merely followed in a course inaugurated by his grandfather and thus familar to the dynasty as such. Indeed, considering what the classic authors say, it is apparent that in the earlier days Persian influence at the Mauryan Court was, if anything, stronger than has hitherto been evidenced for later times. We know, however, that even in Asoka's reign the Viceroy in the west of his dominions was an actual Persian named Tustraspa, and it is believed that the famous waterworks he carried out were copies of the Babylonian. But for Chandragupta's time the evidences are more numerous and more detailed and indicate a following of Persian customs all along the line—in public works, in ceremonial, in penal institutions, everything. Here, then, we find an atmosphere indeed congenial to our postulate. At a Court where the Indian monarch washed his royal hair according to the Persian calendar, and built the royal highway from his palace in imitation of Dariu's, his palaces may very well have been as imitative as the royal road. We therefore need no longer hesitate to give our archaeological evidences at Kumrahar their full face value. Far from being opposed to our existing knowledge, they merely supplement and complete it, uniting previous scraps of information into a consistent and harmonious whole, and showing us upon the threshold of the historical period a dynasty of almost purely Persian type—how purely Persian we shall see as we go on.

Dr. Spooner than directs his inquiry into the Indian evidences on the architectural side and first deals with the passages in the Mahabharata, which ascribe the Pataliputra remains to a superhuman agency in the person of one Asura Maya who, he says, is an echo of Ahura Mazda. "Every detail," he says "that I have I subsequently ascertained has tended to confirm this supposition. In making this statement I do not wish to be misunderstood as implying that Maay is, or could be, any Indian cognate equivalent of Mazda. What I do mean is that when the use of dressed stone for building purposes was first introduced into India by the Mauryas, through the instrumentality of imported Persian masons, these builders, being of Zoroastrian faith and accustomed to ascribe their works to the grace of Ahura Mazda, made this name familiar to the Indian population in this connecton specifically. As these buildings were, to the Indian mind, of supernatural grandeur and elegance, there gradually grew up the belief that Ahura Mazda was the actual builder of them. The name, however, remained at all times a foreign one, and, like all other foreign names in India, was pronounced in an approximate form only."

The learned author develops this subject at some length relying on various passages in the Mahabharata, which refer to these Mauryan halls and palaces, more particularly to the court of Chandragupta in Pataliputra, and concludes with the following observations: "When I state that the evidence on which the altered restoration of Darius's throne room is based has come from the stratification of Pataliputra, and that the first Indian example of those peculiar edifices described in the Mahabharata occurs in the palaces of Chandragupta Maurya at Kumrahar which in other respects are described by the Greek historians in language almost identical with the Mahabharata account of Maya's work, I trust that I am justified in stating with some confidence that the Asura Maya of India is indeed a reflex of the great Ahura Mazda."

MAURYAS ZOROASTRIANS.

Continuing, Dr. Spooner says: It was by Ahura Mazda's grace the Achaemenian monarchs reared the palaces of Persepolis which served as models for the Mauryan King. The epic tells us Maya wrought his works by magic. Patliputra is "wrought by magic" in the Kathsaritsagara. Moreover, the description which the Asura Maya gives us of the palaces he built agrees most strikingly with the account of Chandragupta's palaces recorded by Megasthenes. Both are inferentially confirmed by the strategraphical evidences in the soil and by the general topography of the site at Patliputra. The inference is thus direct that the palaces to which the Mahabarata refers are those of Patliputra. According to the Mahabarata, these structures were erected for the *Danavas*, who were a foreign people. But if the monarchs for whom Persian palaces were built by a divine spirit reminiscent of Ahura Mazda were themselves non-Hindu, as the Mahabharata implies, it follows obviously enough that they must have been Iranian in race and Zoroastrian in faith. Were, then, the Mauryas Zoroastrians? I do not myself see any escape from this conclusion. The logic of the argument seems to me unimpeachable and the evidence of the epic alone conclusive.

The first question requiring consideration is the name Maurya itself. If this were of well-known and certain Indian derivation or significance the fact would militate directly against a theory of Persian origin. But is it so? On the contrary the only explanation advanced in India is confessedly unsatisfactory. In view of his reputed irregularity of caste, a Sudra female named Mura has been hypothecated who is supposed to have been a wife of the last Nanda and mother of Chandragupta. The story seems palpably apocryphal, and it has rightly met with scanty credence.

Dr. Spooner then discusses other derivations, including those based upon an enquiry instituted by Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, who calls attention to the Avestan name Miurva, the Margu of the Achaemenian inscriptions, and proposes in the light of all the evidences now adduced, to derive Maurya from this source and he remarks that the suggestion seems to him not only plausible *per se* and phonetically unobjectionable but also capable of as much demonstration as could reasonably be expected at this stage of inquiry.

To begin with Margu and Mourva are explained as the name of the people of Merv and the name Merv itself appears as Merv, Meru or Maur. The last form is particularly noteworthy. Moreover, a place called Merv is singularly prominent in the traditions of both the Hindus and Parsis.

The author then discusses the location of Merv and its peculiarly Zoroastrian associations and holds that the name Maurya is indeed to be derived from a Persian form Mourva but he would identify this Merv with the valley of the Murghab where stands the platform of Persepolis. This, he remarks, explains for us the statements of the Greek historians and the otherwise extraordinary fact that Chandragupta's palaces seem copies of the Persepolitan and he holds that Persepolis was Chandragupta's ancestral home. There is yet another point he mentions about this. The Mahabharata assigns the evidently Mauryan palaces to certain foreign kings called *Dannvas*. The Mauryas, his argument maintains, originated from Persepolis, and were perhaps of Achaemenian descent. Does it not therefore seem, he asks, to say the least, extraordinary that the only name by which the Zoroastrians describe themselves in their inscriptions in *Airyavo Danyhavo*? Does not this seem perchance significant? He then continues: such numismatics, both of the derivation of Maurya from Mourva and of the Zoroastrian character of the dynasty. It is conceded that the punch-marked coins are the oldest coinage in India. The Mauyas must have used them, as they cannot have been without coinage, and certainly used none of later type. That the weights of these coins agree, not with the system of Manu, as had been claimed, but with the Achaemenian system, has recently been demonstrated by a French savant. I wish now to contend that the symbols also are prevailingly, even if not exclusively, Iranian.

After stating facts to prove this contention Dr. Spooner proceeds: When and where does Chandragupta Maurya first appear on our historical horizon? Appropriately enough in the far North-west, somewhere near or at Taxila, and in company with Alexander, as this conqueror comes out of Persia. Was Chandragupta possibly among his host? A notice in Plutarch would seem to suggest it and it is not impossible. What is known with some certainty is that after Alexander's death, when Chandragupta marched on Magadha, it was with a largely Persian army that he won the throne. Having so swept on Magadha from the frontier over against Persia, and having overthrown his kinsman, the last Nanda, with this Persian host of his, he then proceeds to build himself palaces directly modelled on Persepolis. He fills these palaces with images of foreign type, and decorates them in the Persian fashion. He organises his court along purely Persian lines, and pays regard to Persian ceremonial down to the washing of his royal hair. The script he introduces is of Achaemenian origin; the inscriptions of his grandson still imitate Darius's. His very masons are imported Persians, for whom the monarch has such marked regard that he ordains a special set of penalties for all who injure them, while they so link the name of Ahura Mazda with the Mauryan palaces that it still echoes down the ages to our day as the Asura Maya. Nay, more, we find that Chandragupta even weds the daughter of Seleukos, the very king who ruled the realm of Persia in those days. Would not all this be easier to understand, if Chandragupta Maurya were a Persian?

THE CASE OF CHANAKYA.

Two points at once occur to one as throwing doubt upon this supposition. One is the personality of Chanakya, the Brahman minister to whose craft and guile the invading Maurya is said to owe so much of his success, and the other the reputed connection between Chandragupta and the last house of Nanda. A consideration of these points, however, will but tend to confirm our first suspicion.

The relationship with Nanda constitutes no sort of difficulty. Mr. Jayasmal maintains, with reason, that the impression *Nava Nanda* does not mean "Nine Nandas" but "New Nandas," and that it refers only to the last two monarches of this name. It may be true that the earlier Nandas were good Hindus, but all authorities agree in putting a great gulf between these ancient kings and the low upstarts who succeeded them. The latter were hated cordially, and is it not recorded that they exterminated all the Kshatriyas? If they were Persian invaders, this is sensible enough. If they were Hindu Kshatriyas themselves the thing is unintelligible. Let us remember also that these baser Nandas were distinguished for their wealth. We shall see later that, if there were Persian rulers in this land at all, they came as merchant princes first, and won their Empire as the English did. Is not great wealth an appropriate attribute? And let us not forget that the Nandas have suffered an even more marked light in Hindu story than the Mauryas. Does racial hatred in this case as well supply the explanation? At all events, the last two Nandas and the Mauryas are evidently both alike in high disfavour with the Hindus, and the recorded connection in race is thus no argument against me.

The case of Chanakya is more interesting. He too, appears on our horizon in Taxila, where, I am told, he is found practising medicine, when the curtain lifts. For a Brahman of his rank these are suspicious circumstances. Medicine, although (let us note) particularly associated with the Magians, has never found much honour in the East, and Brahmans in the far north-west are notoriously unorthodox in general. But may not this name of Brahman mislead us in his case? Let us examine his *Arthashastra*, to see what manner of Brahman he has been. The very dedication of the work arrests attention. Sukra and Bridhaspati are the divinities. This is encouraging, at least, for there is a distinctly astrological flavour about dedications to Venus and Jupiter, and the ancient priests were nothing if not Astrologers. Note, then, the order in which he names the sciences: "Anvikshiki, the triple Vedas, Vartta (agriculture or business generally), and Government." Does an orthodox Hindu Brahman give precedence to anything before the triple Vedas? And what does he mean by this Anvikshiki, which takes precedence of the Vedas? Fortunately, he defines it for us clearly, and we find that it comprises Sankhya, Yoga and Lokayata, the last of which the translator thinks means Atheism. If this be right, Chanakya's orthodoxy is impugned at once. But even waiving this, the prominence given to Yoga is most significant. I need not labour the point that Yoga practices are more akin to ancient Magian mummeries than anything else in modern India.

After referring to a passage relating to an account given by Chanakya of training imparted to State orphans as the one a Magian Minister of State would prescribe, Dr. Spooner quotes the following passage in which Chanakya enumerates the qualifications of the King's high priest, to lead us to a wider aspect of the subject: "Him whose family and charactor are highly spoken of, who is well ducated in the Vedas and the six Angas, is skilful in reading portents providential accidental, is well versed in the science of Government, and who is obedient and who can prevent calamities providential or human by performing such expiatory rites as are prescribed in the Atharva Veda, the king shall employ as high priest. As a student his teacher, a son his father, and servant his master, the king shall follow him." The author tren proceeds: It is sufficiently obvious that Chanaya would not have counselled abject submission on the part of the monarch to his Atharvan Purohita, had he not been an Athravan himself. Indeed, I believe it is generally known that the Purohita should belong to this special class of priests. But why? this prominence of the Athravan priest at Court and the subjection of the king to him is not what one might reasonably expect. It seems strangely out of keeping with the relative positions of the Atharva and the other Vedas in Hindu estimation.

But is it not possible in this very inferiority of the Atharva among the Vedas we may find our clue? It is pre-eminently the Veda of magic, and it is obvious that, if there ever were in early India kings of Persian race who brought their own priests with them, such fragments of their rites and ceremonies as were destined to be preserved in India ought to be sought in this Atharva-Veda. If again, the first imperial rulers of India were Persians, it is not strange that this otherwise singular preeminence at court was gained by the Atharvan priesthood. They in that case would be found to be really Magians in part, brought in the train of the invader, and, through race affinity and cognate beliefs and similarity of practices recognised by Hindus to be Brahmans, to be sure, but Brahmans with a difference, inferior to themselves. This inferiority, however, would not affect them in the royal eye. On the contrary, they were the kings' native priests, his fellow-countrymen, whose magic arts protected him, and to whose sorcery, no doubt, he had been taught to think he owed his empire, indirectly. (Witness the Chanakya story altogether). This would seem adequately to explain the otherwise curious fact that the Purohita in India is regularly an Atharvan priest. Does any evidence exist corroborative of this theory? I think it does. For let us remember at this point that the name of the Atharva Veda is a two fold one—Atharvangirasas we find it called. Both elements in this compound name, it will be recognised, are equally good Persian. As evidence for the point I wish to make, this is, as it were, en embarrassment of riches, for it is not reasonable to suppose that the entire Veda is of Persian origin. What is consonant with all existing knowledge is the assumption that it is a mixture, or a blend, of imported Magian doctrines with those other similar and harmonious beliefs which the Magians found among the Hindus of their time.

There may have been a certain jealousy and friction between the rival schools at first, but as the Magi grew acclimatised, community of interests will have fused the two. But a way out of the embarrassment which I have mentioned is afforded us by a statement in the Vishnu Purana to the effect that Angirasa is one of the Vedas in Sakadwipa, i.e., it is a Persian scripture. The warrior caste in Sakadwipa, curiously enough are known as Magadha. The Brahmans are called Magas and Kshatriyas Magadhas (note that the Purana recognises the Magas as Brahmans "apropos" of Chanakya) and Magadha in Sanskrit means not only a resident of Magadha, but therefore also Persian "warrior" and "half-castes" ("Mischlings kaste") and this does not seem like accident.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

No date has yet been fixed for holding the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay and the question is now subject of correspondence among Provincial Congress Committees and Joint General Secretaries of the Congress. It is pretty certain that some convenient date will be fixed.

THE JHANG DACOITIES.

ALTOGETHER 24 CASES DISPOSED OF

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

Mr. Keough, Special Magistrate, has completed his work in connection with the dacoity cases of Jhang District. He decided altogether 24 cases, the number of persons originally accused being 492, of these 301 being arrested and 191 absconders. "Nolle presequi" was entered against 191, including 91 absconders. 195 accused persons actually appeared in court and evidence was also recorded against the remaining 100 absconders. Of persons arrested, four died, 43 were acquitted and 88 convicted. Thus 45.5 per cent. of the accused produced in the court were convicted. Of these 53 were sentenced to imprisonment for seven years, and 23 to three years. Of the absconders, it was ordered that no further action should be taken against 72.

These 24 cases include three cases against Wariam Metha, a notorious absconder. In three cases, which were decided by the Special Tribunal at Multan, he was sentenced by Mr. Keough to seven years in two cases, and five years in the third. Mr. Keough recorded the statements of 498 witnesses for the prosecution and defence. In the 24 cases the total number of persons that appeared before the Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. Dobson, Mr. Keough and the District Magistrate, were 4,199 out of which *nolle prosequi* was entered against 2,832 and the number of persons discharged or acquitted was 737, and that of convicted 377. Of the absconders in the tribunal, Wariam Metha and two absconders in Loha Bir case, have been convicted to seven years' imprisonment each.

Two appeals have been decided against convictions by Mr. Dobson, namely Birafi and Pirbhot Sidhana cases. In the former the appeals of eight out of 24 were accepted and in the latter the appeal of only one out of 16 convicted was accepted. It has been decided that no further action need be taken against seevral of the absconders, against whom the proceedings will continue.

LUKNOW'S PLIGHT.

FLOODS STILL RISING.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 3.

The Gomti is still rising and the water has spread citywards.

Reports are still coming of houses collapsing. Members of the Arya Samaj are doing their best and so far have rescused one hundred people. The Arya Samaj buildings have been given to shelter the homeless.

The Municipality will shortly hold a meeting to raise a relief fund.

"INDIAN PATRIOT" DEFAMATION CASE

"PREPARED TO FILE A FALSE SUIT."

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

At the George Town Police Court to-day before Mr. Narayana Menon, Presidency Magistrate, the preliminary enquiry in the case in which Mr. J. W. Mckluskie, house agent, commission agent, etc., charged the "Indian Patriot" with defamation for a statement that "he fell down at the magistrate's feet and prayed for mercy," when actually he had only apologised, was further proceeded with.

Counsel for the complainant submitted that the statement was untrue and malicious and that it injured his clients reputation.

Counsel for the defence put in certain letters written by the complainant to Dr. Damry.

Counsel:—You say in your letter, "what I want is that my belly should be full and I am prepared to file a false suit."

Complainant:—That is what you are fighting for; you are arguing for your belly.

The Court objected to the remark.

Counsel:—You are prepared to file a suit though it is against your conscience?

Complainant:—Yes, I was compelled to say so.

Continuing the complainant admitted writing, "I am a desperate man and you do not know what men would do when they become desperate." Proceeding, the complainant said he was convicted not for drunkenness but for using abusive language. He had a bad memory and could not say whether he had been convicted twice besides at the Egmore Police.

At this stage in view of the fact that the statement complained of was not literally accurate, a regular trial was ordered.

ARJUN LALL SETHI.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

At an extraordinary meeting of Jain Pracharni Sabha held at Panipat, the following resolution was passed:—That a telegram be sent to his Highness Maharaja of Jeypore requesting him to release Arjun Lall Sethi on the auspicious occasion of his birthday which is to be celebrated on the ninth of Bhadrawa.

It wil be remembered that Arjun Lall Sethi was imprisoned by the Jeypore State authorities without putting him on any regular trial on a charge of being an alleged political suspect.

SESAMUM CROP FORECAST.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The first official forecast of the sesamum crop for 1915-16 states that the total area so far reported amounts to 1,811,000 acres as against 1,954,500 acres last year, which shows a decrease of seven per cent. The return received is incomplete owing to the absence of any estimate from the United Provinces and for the late crops of Bengal, Behar and Orissa.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT.

(Continued from pag. 9.)

other than by professional or by Government agency, the further examination of the condition of the banks and their general supervision being entrusted to Government agency for primary societies. That audit should include not only the account's audit, but a further examination and these duties should be carried out by a staff of Auditors approved by the Registrars and maintained by the societies themselves, the work of supervision being similarly entrusted to a staff paid for by these societies. The auditing staff would be on a provincial basis and under the ultimate control of the Registrar, who would also entertain an adequate Government establishment on a scale suggested by us for maintaining a super-audit or second audit of societies. We have added suggestions regarding the use to be made of audit reports, the publication of the balance-sheets in the Central and Provincial Banks, and the preparation of annual and quarterly returns.

HELP FROM GOVERNMENT.

We have examined a special class of questions relating to the degree in which the co-operative movement should receive administrative and financial help from the Government. We have suggested no additions to the special concessions permitted by the Act or to the concessions in respect of remittance, savings banks accounts, etc., which have been departmentally allowed to societies. But we have examined the relation of the Government and its servants. To the movement in other respects, the rules prescribing the attitude of Government servants as members, directors and depositors respectively to the various classes of co-operative institutions appear to us to be generally suitable but we have recommended some minor changes which appear to us advisable. The relation of the district officers (and in some cases of sub-divisional officers) to the movement has also been re-examined and while deprecating any devolution to the district officers of duties assigned under the Act to the Registrar or any general arrangement, for making him ex-officio a Director or Chairman of the Central Bank at district headquarters we would wish him to be entitled to attend all meetings of the Central Banks in his jurisdiction.

CONTROLLING GOVERNMENT STAFF.

We have stated our views as to the scale on which the controlling Government staff should be fixed and we have explained the duties and qualifications required of the registrar's and joint registrar's status. They should hold the pay and allowances which in our opinion they should draw, and the arrangements which should be made to provide qualified successors for vacancies in the post as well as for making junior civilians acquainted with the principles of co-operation. We have further examined a proposal which has sometime been put forward for the co-ordination of certain economic departments including those of Co-operation, Agriculture and Industries under a single officer of high standing in each province, and have recommended that a move be made in this direction as opportunity offers. We have then pointed out the need for closer control by the Government, the objects for which the co-operative organization is utilized and over the financial arrangements of the movement. To meet the former need, we propose certain rules and by-laws to define accurately the objects and activities of co-operative institutions and to meet the latter we suggest the appointment of an officer with co-operative experience to act as adviser to the Local and Supreme Governments.

OTHER FINANCIAL HELP.

Indirect financial assistance has sometimes been given to the movements by the deposit of Court of Wards and other funds over which Government or local bodies have control and we have indicated our opinion regarding the extent to which use, might be made of co-operative societies, for the deposit of other public or quasi-public funds. We have also suggested that where agricultural loans are being given by the Government on a large scale to meet seasonal distress or to provide for the initial expenses of a scheme of colonization it should be open to societies to receive such loans for distribution to their members, the arrangements for distribution, fixing of interest, and recovery being left to the societies and we have suggested a somewhat similar procedure in the case of large loans to bodies of men for agricultural improvements.

EFFECT OF FAMINES.

We have then examined the effect on the co-operative movement of recent famines of banking crises and of the present war and we have explained that the Government has hitherto given direct financial aid to co-operation in three ways only viz., (1) by the grant of initial advances to new societies (2) by guaranteeing the interest on the debentures of the Bombay Central Bank and (3) by special advances in two provinces to meet difficulties anticipated in connection with the war. We have expressed our concurrence with the present policy of the Government so far as it represents a rejection of the system of money notes and of undue concessions, but we have pointed out that in order to make the movement self sufficing it will be necessary to provide some measure of re-discounting the pro-notes of societies either through the Presidency Banks or by means of a State Co-operative Bank and we have recommended that careful examination should be made of this question.

In conclusion we desire to take this opportunity for expressing our appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by our secretary Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., in view both of his personal qualities and of his previous experience as a Registrar. He was admirably fitted for his duties in connection with our committee and we are greatly indebted to him for the help which he has given.

Delayed in tranmission.

Simla has had a wild outbreak of influenza which has now practically disappeared.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

FANCY BAZAAR IN AID OF WAR FUND.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

The students of the Training College for Women and the High School for Indian Girls Poona, were anxious to help in some way to relieve the wounded soldiers and asked if they might be allowed to make articles for sale in order to collect Rs. 1,500 to offer to a hospital. A fund was started for this as early as last February and the students worked all through the summer vacation with this object in view. This was the origin of the Fancy Bazaar which is to be held in the Council Hall on the 7th and 8th September in aid of the Women's Branch of the War Fund for the Lady Hardinge War Hospital. Lady Willingdon has kindly consented to open it on the 7th September at 5 p.m. and Mrs. Ramabai Ranade on the 8th at 3 p.m. The bazaar will be reserved for ladies from 3 to 5 p.m. on the 8th to give the purdah ladies and others an opportunity of attending it. It will be open to the general public from 5 to 8 p.m. on the 7th and 8th September.

Some of the stalls will contain fancy articles, children's clothes, bead work and toys, the work of the students. There will also be stalls of brassware, old and new, lacquered ware from Poona, Cashmere, Sindh, Burmah and Madras, pottery, Indian embroideries, silk and gold embroidered saris from Poona, Bombay and Benares, Jamnagar work, Cutch work and many Indian curios, the contributions of friends and firms. The stalls will be in charge of the College and High School staff, Mrs. Cross, Misses Pavri and others. The Bindu ladies have organised a committee consisting of Mrs. Paranjpye, Mrs. Bhandarkar, Mrs. Apte, and Mrs. Gandhi and are helping on the work by fitting up three stalls for tea, toys and clothes. Mrs. Ingle is in charge of the tea stall. Arrangements are also being made to entertain 25 of the Indian wounded on the 7th and 25 of the British wounded on the 8th.

The admissin will be 8 as. the first day and 4 as. the second day, children and soldiers in uniform, half price.

There will also be a 4 as. bran pie for children, and 8 as. bran pie for grown ups and a rupee lucky table. The outside shows will be cocoanut shies, elephant rides and Indian jugglers.

Lt.-Col. Parsons is kindly permitting the band of the Wiltshire Regiment to play on the 7th and 8th and Major Halton is organising a concert by the Border Regiment.

It is hoped that the public will assist the efforts of the students by extending their patronage and liberally spending their money.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE KARNATAK COLLEGE FUND.

The Gandharva Natak Mandali, the leading Marathi opera company at present in Poona, will perform their popular play "Manapamana" to-morrow at 3 p.m. in the Kirloskar Theatre, Poona, in aid of the Karnatak College Fund, started by the Hon. Rao Bahadur Rodda, the Hon. Mr. Belvi and others. The fund collected up-till-now amounts to Rs. 55,000. The Hon. Rao Bahadur Rodda and Rao Bahadur S S. Kamlapur are on tour in the Districts for collecting funds. The other day Rs. 2,000 were collected in the Athani Taluq for the College.

GOAL OF INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

THE HON. MR. SASTRY'S LECTURE AT AMRAOTI.

(News Bureau.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

Th Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastry addressed a public meeting in the Ganesh Theatre, Amraoti, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mudholkar presiding. Mr. Sastry spoke on the "Work of the Legislature." Whether it was by one single step or by a succession of definite well-planned steps, the speaker said, all progress would be towards autonomy, which had now been definitely fixed as the goal of our political aspirations. Undeterred by frowns or unbought by smiles, our representatives, he added, like the gods in Hindu mythology must go on churning the ocean of Indian politics, till the elixir of nations, namely autonomy, was granted to them.

The lecturer made a deep impression on the large audience. Mr. Sastry will be again visiting these Provinces about the middle of the month, when he will visit other important centres.

MANAGEMENT OF DEOGHAR TEMPLE

RULE ISSUED ON THE HIGH PRIEST.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

At the High Court to-day Justice Mookherjee and N. Chatterjee on application of the Maharaja of Gidhour and other members of the committee of Deoghar temple, issued a rule on the high priest of the temple to show cause why the scheme of management and administration of the temple as passed by the Court should not be amended by inserting a clause to the effect that for a good cause the District Judge of Burdwan or Deputy Commissioner of Naya Dumker should have power to remove the high priest on the application of any one member of the committee or of a person having interest in the temple.

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SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

MISSIONARY PROPAGANDA IN THE FIFTIES.

The earlier history of education in Bombay, say before the date of Sir Charles Wood's Dispatch of 1854, is exceedingly interesting and instructive. But the student of that history must seek for all his necessary information in the reports of the Bombay Native Education Society and its successor the Board of Education. Till 1854 those bodies one after the other shared the burden of all public instruction in the city along with the well managed schools of the Missionaries. These missionary schools were established as early as 1813 and 1818 and were mainly for the benefit of the Mahratta community, among which they were planted, specially in Girgaum and Khetwady, which were their habitat. These missionaries had also established a girls' school in 1824. By 1829 these had multiplied to nine with an attendance of 400 girls. One school founded by the Church Missionary Society in 1835 deserves notice. It bore the name of a distinguished Civil Servant, Robert Cotton Money, who was Secretary to Government in the Education Department. Presumably it was the great support afforded to the school by that officer that the school was named after him. It bespeaks volumes to the credit of the organisation of that well-known Society that that Academy still flourishes and has been well-known for at least three generations of the people of Bombay. Within five years of its foundation the Institution numbered as many as 450 scholars, which was, indeed, an index, to its great popularity, bearing in mind that English instruction in the city was then at its very threshold. Before it was twenty years old the need was found to have for it a local habitation of its own. The growing number of pupils demanded extended accommodation. That was eventually found in the spacious and handsome premises on the plot of ground where stands at present a glorified chawl, which the financial genius of the jerry-builder of the opening twentieth century has reared in the city. Money School was really a modest architectural building, with a portico facing the north of the Esplanade Road, with the Kalbadevi Road on its east and the Chandanwady or Girgaum Road on the west. To the lover of simple but handsome architecture it is a matter of profound regret that such a building, more than half a century old, was put to the hammer of the auctioneer and razed to the ground in order that the site may be disfigured by the very jerry-building just referred to. There was an excellent opportunity for the Government or some æsthetic philanthropist to erect a premises which might have imparted an artistic vista and served as an object of admiration to every lover of joy and beauty. Even the town-planner of the day could have put up there a structure worthy of that central spot now dedicated to the vulgar votaries of Mammon. The American missionary societies were quickly followed by their counterparts of the Scotch nationality. Then came a prelate, whose remarkable ability and towering personality soon after made his name famous not only in the literary circle of Western India, but all through the country. He was the distinguished Rev. Dr. John Wilson, a zealous missionary, who in his early career was of an ardently proselytising tendency.

PROSELYTISING PROPAGANDA.

Judging by the facts of the past half a century and more, it must be ruefully observed that the ultimate aim and object of the various missionary societies which so well flourished in the Forties and Fifties, was undoubtedly to convert the heathen. The great Bishop Heber of Calcutta may be said to have crystallised for all times in ringing verses, that aim and object, as follows:—

"From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
To where the Afric fountains
Roll down their golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
The land from heathen chain."

It is an historic fact that the first half of the nineteenth century was characterised by a great manifestation of missionary zeal on the part of the English, the Scotch and the American people. The exertions of one set of missionaries for the propagation of the Gospel on the entire surface of the globe where non-Christians congregated in their crores, stimulated and encouraged the spiritual fervour of other Christian societies and as they were all richly supported by their wealthy patrons, it is intelligible to understand why missionaries were sent to India to found schools for educating Indian boys and girls in the English and vernacular languages, with the ultimate purpose of conversion to Christianity. It was, indeed, the good fortune of India that the first rudimentary knowledge imparted to our growing children came through these well endowed mission schools, having regard to the central fact, to which reference has already been made, that the territorial lords of India, no other than the Honourable the East India Company, neglected to discharge their primary duty towards the people of the country. It was the missionaries who held aloft the torch of knowledge before the people and burnt much oil for their educational benefit. It was they who first irradiated the darkness of the educational horizon. It was they who strove with laudable zeal to drive away the debased superstitions of the land and to lift the people from the degradation they had sunk for a thousand years and more. So far India can never forget her debt of gratitude to those pioneer missionaries who organized schools and even colleges in their midst. On the other hand, it must be confessed that they failed almost in their fundamental object of proselytising. India even after half a century of Universities and Colleges remains valiantly faithful to her old immemorial faith, however encrusted with degraded superstitions. The spiritualism of the land is as firm as a rock to-day as it was in the days of Buddha and Asoka, though modified with the environments of modern civilization with which she is surrounded. But to resume the narrative of

NEW VICEROY OF THE CAUCASUS.

north- kensen continues to meet the attacks of Russian rearguards.

COMMOTION AMONG PARSIS.

Their over-zeal to convert some of the scholars who attended their schools led to a great commotion in the population, particularly in the Parsi Community. Two young Parsis, Messrs. Dhanjibhoy and Hormusji embraced Christianity and were baptized. Zoroastrian orthodoxy was up in arms. A bitter religious controversy ensued. Pamphlets, brochures, books and tracks were written. The controversialists vied with each other in putting their fingers on many an inconsistent statement in the Gospel. A bulky volume was written in Guzerati which "Sandy Seventy" as a boy had the curiosity to glance at. If he recollects right, it was called "Christie Dharamnu Khotoru" or the "Hollowness of Christianity." Another was written ostensibly by a Parsi Editor, but which was afterwards recognised as having come from the pen of the redoubtable Nowroji Fardunji, he who in the first twenty years of the Municipal life of Bombay was called the Tribune of the People. But the fire of the controversy was not quenched for at least a generation, during which spasmodic conversions had taken place. In the Fifties one Byramji Kershaspji, a bright scholar of Elphinstone Institution, went over to Christianity, which created a great upheaval among the orthodox of the community. With him, as associates, were two other Parsi youths, but the influence of their parents was successful in bringing them back to the Zoroastrian fold. But over Mr. Byramji there was a regular law suit. An injunction was taken from the Supreme Court of Judicature on the Rev. Dr. Wilson to show cause why Byramjee should not be restored to his parents. Ultimately, as Byramji was of the age of majority and altogether unwilling to return to Zoroastrianism, the attempt was abandoned. All these Parsi converts to Christianity took Holy Orders. Of these 'Reverend' prelates, the veteran was Mr. Dhanjibhoy who died only a few years ago at an advanced age, greatly esteemed and respected not by the missionaries alone, but also by the more enlightened and tolerant class of the Parsi community. His was a pathetic figure as he appeared at great public meetings or public institutions and impressed many with his sincerity, piety and true Christian benevolence. To the mind of this writer, who used to see him often pass by on the road, he struck him as a real man of God and great piety. The Reverend Messrs. Hormusji, Sorabji and Kershaspji have also been gathered to their majority, but Mr. Sorabji was for years a conspicuous figure in Poona as the founder of a school that bore his name. Mrs. Sorabji and her three daughters ably conducted it after his death and Miss Cornelia Sorabji is a well-known personage in Indian life and literature. Poor Kershaspji, who afterwards styled himself Kershaw, underwent several vicissitudes and was, a few years before his death, station-master of Ahmedabad. "Sandy-Seventy" has a vivid remembrance of him as a normal scholar in the Elphinstone Institution in the early Fifties. His appearance was pleasing and handsome, his intelligence great, but there was even then a certain volatility about him. The commotion, however, of the Fifties was the last of its kind. It killed missionary enterprise as far as the conversion of the Parsi was concerned, though the number of conversions from the Mahratta community are many.

FOUNDATION OF WILSON COLLEGE.

But to return to Dr. Wilson. His schools prospered, thanks to the co-operation with him of Mrs. Wilson, so that by 1838 first nucleus of amalgamation called the Free General Assembly's Institute was formed. At last the whirligig of time and progress led to the foundation of a college which bears the name of that great Christian prelate and distinguished scholar. Time assuaged all intolerance and the reverend gentleman himself was conscious of the comparative failure of the conversion of heathens to Christianity. The college had able professors and soon came to fame and now stands next to none in point of teaching, thanks to the present Principal, no other than the indefatigable and scholarly Dr. Mackichan and to Rev. Dr. Scott, than whom there is not in all Bombay at present a more popular professor. The Reverend Dr. Wilson rose to be the Vice-Chancellor of our local University, while his literary fame spread more and more. Many, indeed, are his literary contributions to the "Journal of the Royal Asiastic Society" and lectures in public. But his great monumental work are those massive volumes on the History of Castes in India. He is the last of the great Scotch divines, and lies buried in the old cemetry on Queen's Road, which though closed years ago, was by special dispensation of the Government opened for his interment.

OFFICERS AND GAMBLING.

COLONEL ORDERED TO BE REPRIMANDED

The findings of the court-martial which recently sat to hear charges of alleged offences against the King's Regulations preferred against Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Prior were promulgated during mail week.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prior was ordered to be severely reprimanded.

Originally Lieutenant-Colonel Prior was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that he in London on February 17, 1915, when commanding officer of the No. 1 Reserve Transport Depot at Deptford, invited several officers serving under his command to accompany him to a house in Connaught Square for the purpose of gambling and himself gambled in their company.

Paragraph 90 in the King's Regulations requires that a commanding officer shall discountenance any disposition in his officers to gamble.

DISTURBANCE IN A MILL.

SECRETARY AND STORE-KEEPER ASSAULTED.

A disturbance took place yesterday morning at the Alliance Silk Milk, Mount Road, Mazagaon, resulting in some injuries to Mr. Daduba Govind, storekeeper of the Mill.

It appears that a number of operatives [illegible] OUT LICENSE. ago on account of the management having intimated to them a reduction in their wages. Subsequently, however, they were, it is alleged, promised their original wages and they returned to work. Yesterday morning a notice was put up that the operatives would be paid according to the reduced wages. They were then found to be dilatory in their work and on the manager remonstrating with them they replied there was not enough yarn. As their tone grew threatening, the manager went to the secretary, Mr. Nanabhoy Sadanand, the men following. Here they had words with the secretary and roughly handled him. He thereupon took refuge in the store room. The storekeeper Mr. Daduba Govind would not let the operatives in, whereupon they assaulted him, with the result that his sixth rib was broken, necessitating his removal to hospital. Superintendent Meyers, on hearing of the occurrence, went to the Mill, where he found the men had cleared away.

TOURING OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

With a view to afford adequate facilities for touring officers of the Government, the Railway Board have decided that with the addition of the new gauge tourist cars, it should be possible to supply inspecting officers of Government (who are entitled to reserved railway carriages at public tariff rates, but for whom special carriages have not been constructed) with such carriages when they are available for the entire period of a tour, enabling them to run them on to foreign lines without change, in the same way as is done by the general public, and that, when a carriage is available and intended for an inspecting officer, its use may not be restricted to the home line but that it may be allowed to be retained for the entire period of his tour, the charges being recovered at full public tariff rates.

SARA BRIDGE PROJECT.

TWO ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

It is understood that Sir Edward Gales, Engineer-in-Chief, Sara Bridge, has been commissioned to inspect the whole hill section and to draw up a definite plan. He will, it is said, inspect the Meghna river at Asuganj Bhairab, to see if a bridge across it at the point is both feasible and workable. From a business point of view it is said that if the engineer's and expert opinion do not advise the reconstruction of the hill section, a new route to Assam will be opened up via the west bank of the Brahmaputra river from Bahadurabad to Gauhati. It will tap the new tracts of unopened country. The line will traverse plain lands and is expected to be paying.

WASTE OF DISTRACTION.

"GO INTO THE QUIET ROOM."

"Few of us realise what a source of waste distraction is," writes T. N. Carver in the "Harvard Review." "Did you ever try to work out a difficult problem or do any severe mental work, in a room full of noise, conversation and confusion? If so, unless you possessed remarkable powers of concentration, you must have found it hard to get anything done.

"The reason was not a lack of mental power, but the waste of that power by reason of its being scattered and spent upon other subjects besides the right one. When you went out into a quiet room you accomplished your work without great effort. Your mind was no better in the quiet room than it was in the noisy one, and you did not expend any more energy, probably not so much. The reason was simply that you economised and utilised your mental energy, whereas, under the distractions of the crowded room, it was scattered, dissipated, or wasted.

"The individual who has not the anchorage which religion ought to give, who does not see things in their larger relations, as a religious person ought to see them, who does not have a sense of the larger values, which a religious person ought to have, is like the person in a crowded room full of distractions. He does not realise what things are really worth while, therefore he allows trivial things to occupy his attention; he does not see the larger aspects of life, therefore the petty things worry him; he does not feel his feet planted upon the larger truths, therefore he is blown about by conflicting winds of economic, social and religious doctrine.

"A sound religion gives him a sense of quiet, of poise and balance; it enables him to enter the quiet room where problems become simple and lessons easy. The peace of God which passeth all understanding is the first condition of the highest economy of human energy and the most productive life. To the individual who has thus freed himself from distraction, the yoke of service is easy and the burden of the productive life is light."

THE SHOLAPUR MILL.

WELL ORGANISED METHODS FOR EDUCATION OF MILL-HANDS.

A correspondent who recently visited the different educational institutions in connection with the Sholapur Mills, writes, as follows:—

The Sholapur Mill is very popular with [illegible] beyond the Press for [illegible] The enemy abandoned trenches in Carnia [illegible] ize their surplus assets in [illegible] ness. We recognize that these proposa [illegible] institutions, which are very admirably managed, are described below.

The educational propaganda is divided into three sections, viz.—

(1) Education of women,

(2) education of the children of mill-hands and

(3) education of grown-up mill-hands. Each section is under the supervision of its own hon. secretary and is conducted by Mr. Bhagwat, an energetic and able headmaster.

Education of Women.

There is a day-class for women workers of the winding department. About 50 women attend this daily. Their ages range from 16 to 50 years. Reading, writing, sewing, etc. are taught. The class is being held in a well ventilated and plainly decorated room for an hour and a half. A qualified mistress and a tailor are engaged to give them lessons. Arrangements are also made for daily bathing of the children of the women working in the department. Hot water, oil, soap, etc., are supplied free.

Education of Children of Mill-hands.

There is a day-school for boys and girls who are taught up to the 6th standard Marathi. English is also taught on the direct method system. There are 225 boys and 30 girls on the rolls with an average attendance of about 215. Along with the above, drawing, carpentry and weaving are taught. Arrangements are also made for their bath and every scholar is expected to have his or her bath and a short prayer before the studies commence. Drill and gymnasium are taught. Cricket is also provided and utilised. An experiment is being tried in supplying free clothing to poor scholars on condition of their washing it daily and always appearing in clean dress. About 30 scholars who are thus supplied with free clothing keep quite clean.

Education of grown up Mill-hands.

For these people there are 2 English and 6 vernacular night classes where they are taught reading and writing. About 250 scholars attend these classes. A special feature here is the presence of the "so-called depressed and criminal tribe classes" of people. They mix freely with the other scholars who it must be said to their credit are above the "touch-me-not" mood of the so-called higher classes so often met with. I was struck by the sight here of a young boy of about 9 side by side with an "old boy" of 45 both paying homage to the Goddess "Saraswati" of Learning.

Books, slates, pens, etc., sewing machines and materials for the womens' class are all supplied free. A system of monthly prizes is also being introduced. A splendid magic lantern is supplied and instructions with the help of this are given in hygiene etc. Occasional religious and moral sermons are also arranged.

It will be seen that already more than 500 labourers including their children attend these classes and as the benefits of education and of cleanliness are known, the other labourers are sure to be attracted to these schools. It is understood that an arrangement is being made to teach the "half-timers" and if this is successful the number of scholars will rise to 1,000.

Mr. Ramsingh Dongarsingh, a staunch follower of Mrs. Annie Besant, is the life of these institutions.

Sheths Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, Ratanshi Dharamshi Morarji and Trikumdas Dharamshi Morarji, the agents of the mill, to whose generosity and constant anxiety for the welfare and uplifting of the ignorant labourers and the officers of the mill to whose active influence and sympathy these educational institutions owe their existence, deserve great credit.

EVERY MOTHER CAN SUCKLE HER CHILD

if she takes Lactagol, which will fill her breasts with rich milk. Lactagol is used at the principal Nursing Institutions and Hospitals. Lactagol Babies are free from Bowel trouble, happy, contented, thriving. The dangers of artificial feeding are avoided if Baby is breast-fed. Lactagol has enabled two mothers to rear triplets at the breast. A few doses prove its value.

Lactagol may be obtained at Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-6 from all Chemists and Stores throughout India. Lactagol quickly proves its powers.

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Mother's securityfor her BABY'S HEALTH.

Pale girls and delicate mothers

are often depressed, nervous and tired because their blood is thin and poor. A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion drives out the weakness and restores the colour, vigour and the grace of health.
This pure strength-maker enriches the blood, nourishes the nerves and tones up the system as no other food can do.
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SCOTT'S Emulsion is cream-like in form—free from the objectionable taste and smell of ordinary cod liver oil—yet possessing nutritive properties to a far greater degree.
If you decide to try SCOTT'S be sure to get the genuine

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

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(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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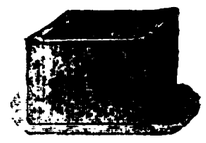

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19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

A BRITISH FORCE IN SERBIA.

SHARE IN THE DEFENCE OF BELGRADE.

A NARRATIVE OF THEIR EXPLOITS

In the following article, contributed to the "Sunday Pictorial," Mr. Crawford Price, recently returned from Serbia, gives the first account of what a small British force has accomplished in Serbia:—

No Austrian arm was used with greater effect against the Serbian forces during the fierce fighting of last winter than the heavily armoured monitors which perambulated up and down the River Save, hurling shrapnel into the Serbian trenches and peppering their waterside outposts from pompoms. Usually riding two abreast, they churned their way past the earthworks of the gallant defenders, aggravatingly flaunting a sense of security in their very faces. Bullets merely flattened themselves against the thick steel coat, and even when hit amidship by common shell the vessels would but shake themselves from stem to stern and press on undamaged to their work of destruction.

Further east, similar floating batteries would steam down the Danube from Semlin, calmly lay to before Belgrade, and throw shell, shrapnel and incendiary bombs into the city with intent to destroy the evidence of Serbian progress and culture which the capital represents.

Without armour-piercing ammunition and with few mines at their disposal, the Serbs were unable to cope with the menace. France sent 14cm. naval guns, and with them the gunners; but it became desirable to call in a mine expert in this branch of marine warfare, together with the scientific appliances necessary for the destruction of the monitors. The British Government lent a friendly ear to the request, and thus it was that "X." arrived in Serbia.

BOTTLED UP.

Poor "X"! He was dragged from social splendour and dumped down in the Serbian temporary capital to become an outcast of European society. The Club Diplomatique and the Legations alike barred their doors to him; for his coming was a great secret—perhaps the greatest secret that had ever stalked through Serbia. And so this British naval officer arrived in mufti, and within twenty-four hours of his coming was arrayed in the olive-green uniform of a Serbian Colonel of Engineers. With him there appeared a secretary and a worthy petty officer of the old bulldog breed who had spent an eventful life afloat and could improvise anything, from a dummy Dreadnought to a high explosive shell. Together they went to Belgrade, and within an incredibly short space of time "X." had bottled up part of the hostile river fleet in the Save and driven the remaining craft to the shelter of the bend behind Semlin. In collaboration with the French, who had mounted their guns on a promontory lying to the east of Belgrade, he had prepared a snare for the Austrians when, as a result of the third Austrian invasion of Serbia, there arrived an imperative order to evacuate the city. The French gunners fired off their stock of 240 rounds of shell, depositing twelve tons of melinite upon the enemy forts at Bezania with such effect that the garrison fled as many miles into the interior, and then abandoned the cannon to their fate. "X" loyally aided by his P. O. and his Serbian assistants, cleared the greater part of his impediments to the railhead in safety—the rest was carefully buried amidst the Serbian dead on the island of Tsiganlia, where, surmounted by a holy cross, it remained undisturbed until King Peter's army re-entered the capital in triumph.

A BIT OF A BITE.

And here let me digress to tell a story. The evacuation was a necessarily hurried and strenuous movement, but "X" contrived to carry with him his chafing dish a supply of methylated spirit, several bottles of excellent Serbian mineral water, a stock of provision and a charming young Serbian maiden whom he had been requested to chaperon to a place of safety. Seventeen hours in a goods truck, packed sardine-like amid a heterogeneous mass of humanity, conjured up a thirst within the maiden and she begged for a drink. Gallantly did "X" uncork a water bottle and pour her a glass of liquid. Then, addressing his P. O.

"You'll have a drop, Mr. A.?"

"Thank you, sir!" replied the P. O. and gulping down the fluid at one draught, he smacked his lips in fervent appreciation.

Then the maiden ventured a sip, promptly spat it out, and mixing up her admirable English with Serbian of doubtful civility, accused "X." of a wholly unwarrantable desire to poison her.

"X" smelt the bottle. Then he turned to his P. O. in righteous anger, and there followed this classical dialogue:—

"You scoffed a glassful of this stuff, Mr. A. Why the——didn't you tell me it was methylated spirit?"

"Wot did you say it was, sir?"

"Methylated spirit, you fool!"

"Well, sir, you know as ow' I thought these 'ere Serbian mineral waters 'ad a bit of a bite about 'em!"

"X," and Co, returned to Belgrade with the victorious Serbian Army on December 15 to find that the Austrians, having possessed themselves of both banks of the rivers for twelve days, had destroyed the French guns, swept the waters clear of mines and partially removed the barrier which blocked the mouth of the Save. The rampart of explosives was quickly replaced and an elaborate scheme of attack and defence was formulated. Soon assistance arrived in the shape of a body of British troops—all of them specialists in some section of the projected activity—and it became again impossible for the monitors to venture into the open. These costly engines of destruction and vandalism were, in short, effectively "bottled up" at Semlin. Only once, also, did the enemy batteries at Bezania open fire on the Serbian capital, for their own city received such a douche of explosive shell in return that the bombardment of open towns became unfashionable, and the Hunlike proclivities of the Austrians ceased.

SHAM "DREADNOUGHT."

Thenceforward British troops took their apportioned place in the defence of Belgrade. Their first opportunity for the participation in offensive action arrived with a decision to clear the enemy from one of the Danubian islands which had remained in hostile possession. At dead of night the Serbian infantry attacked one end of the island, while the defenders of the other apex saw bearing down upon them in the gloom a huge river Dreadnought which bristled with artillery and gave itself up to a veritable pyrotechnic display. Fearful of impending catastrophe, the Austrians fled in terror to the mainland, and the following morning the Serbian tricolour was seen floating from the island. It was a triumph of British ingenuity, for the "Dreadnought" was but an old river barge with tin plates nailed on its prow and machine-guns mounted on its deck. It had been held by ropes fixed higher up the river, and found its motive power in the current of the stream.

With the conception of a project for the conversion of a river ferry into an impromptu torpedo-boat "X." brought his activities in Serbia to a close, and handed over the command to other khaki-clad representatives of the Navy. The easily penetrable mask was doffed at last, and the British uniform became an every-day sight in the streets of Belgrade. The ideas which "X" had left behind were elaborated and added to by his successors, and soon a trim little picket boat made its appearance on the river. This "Terror of the Danube" prawls about on murky nights turning up at the most unlikely places and making herself a frightful nuisance to the enemy.

They run no ordinary risk, do these our "men-in-blue" who man her, but they enjoy the sport immensely, and though one shot from a monitor could sink their frail craft, it is always the Austrians who skedaddle. Actually they have accounted for one monitor—for which distinguished exploit Lieutenant-Commander Kerr received the D. S. O., and each of his crew the D. C. M.—but they have successfully reduced the remaining seven enemy ships to impotence. The powerful Austrian river fleet, which for eight months heroically bombarded an undefended city, is bottled up in the Danube as securely as the German High Seas Fleet is confined to its own particular hiding-place. And all this has been accomplished, mark you, by a few British sailors with a tiny picket boat!

It is good that the British public should know that our own men are fighting side by side with Serbians. It may, perchance, lead to more widespread interest in the doings of these most gallant of our Allies and a fuller recognition of the enormous service they have rendered to our common cause by the two defeats which they have inflicted upon the Hapsburg armies. It may also enable us to realise the vital importance of the south-eastern theatre of the war and the necessity of reinforcing both the powers of resistance and the "moral" of the Serbians, so that no ill shall befall the State upon which depends the successful prosecution of the Dardanelles campaign. Serbia is the rampart which blocks Austro-German progress to Constantinople.

PIERRE LOTI'S SENSE OF THE SEA.

"I remember one evening . . . when I was more closely than usual in contact and communion with the vital powers present in these seas," says the great French writer, Pierre Loti, in a new book, "On Life's By Ways."

"We were in the middle of the Atlantic, under the equator, in a region of heavy, warm downpours of rain, such as must have fallen when the world was young. It was the decline of one of those exceptional days when every veil between sky and sea was removed. . . .

"In the immense glowing void, two ships lay motionless, becalmed day after day, slowly rocked on the bosom of the sea; our own, and a strange vessel, away on the warm limpid horizon. Between four and five in the afternoon, just as the sun was beginning to cover the waters with gold, I was ordered to go in a tiny boat and visit this other ship, which had signalled to us. When midway, with the two motionless ships in the distance, the one in front and the other behind, I became aware that I was engaged in a most imposing and solemn *tête à tête* with the great silent deep.

"Alone in that frail boat with its low sides, urged on by six sailors all languid with the heat, I, a solitary insignificant being, was making my way over a sort of heaving watery waste, a smooth blue mother-of-pearl surface, streaked with gold. There was a mighty swell, howbeit gentle and soothing, beneath our boat, as we continued to advance with the same peaceful flow, rolling from one horizon to the other—long smooth undulations, immense risings of water following one another with rhythmic slowness, like the back of some gigantic beast, whose very indolence renders it harmless. Gradually and without any will of our own, we rose upon one of these fleeting blue crests; then we caught a momentary glimpse of the magnificent expanse of sea, flooded with light, whilst all the time we had the uneasy impression of being borne aloft by something fluid and unstable, something that would speedily disappear.

"The swell soon passed away, with the same gliding motion, the same treacherous gentleness, and once again we were in the trough of the wave. All this took place in utter silence, without the slightest shock or sound. . . . This sun-kissed water, with its dull oily appearance, rocked our boat on its bosom like a tiny feather. . . . If we leaned over the side of the boat to take a little in the hollow of the hand, we saw that it was full of myriads of tiny plants or insects, literally swarming with living things. . . . Then did the sea appear before my eyes as Michelet saw it—the mighty crucible of life, whose 'conceptions are unceasing, and whose births never-ending.'"

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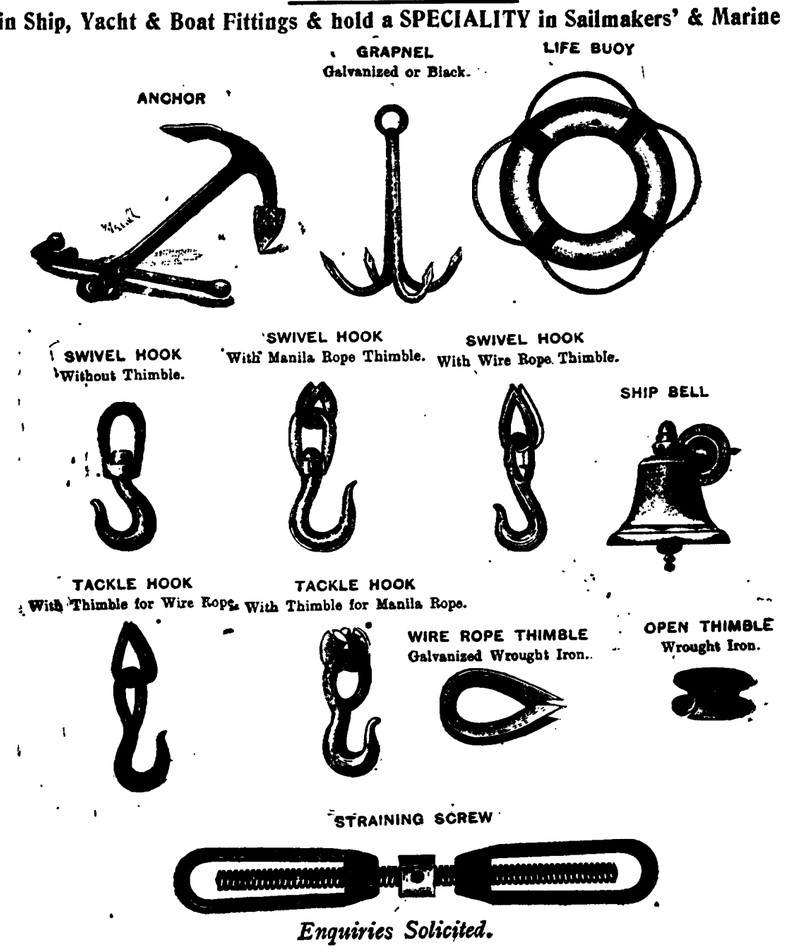

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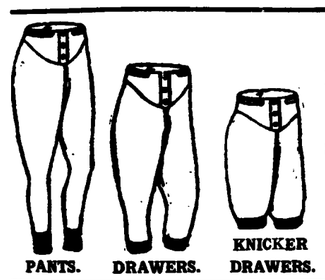

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The Perils of Pauline

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HARRY MARVIN, his son .. Mr. Crane Wilbur.
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MONTGOMERY HICKS, race-track man and blackmailer .. Mr. Francis Carlyle.

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The Perils of Pauline

CHAPTER I.

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In one of the stateliest mansions on the lower Hudson, near New York, old Stanford Marvin, president of the Marvin Motors Company, dozed over his papers, while Owen, his rascally confidential secretary, eyed him across the mahogany flat-topped desk. A soft purring sound floated in the open window and half-roused the aged manufacturer. It came from one of his own cars—six cylinders chanting in unison a litany of power to the great modern god of gasoline.

These things had been in his mind since the motor industry started. He had lived with them, wrestled with them during his meals and taken them to his dreams at night. Now they formed a rhythm, and he heard them in his brain just before the fainting spells, which had come so frequently of late. He glanced at the secretary and noted Owen's gaze with something of a start.

"What are you thinking about, Raymond?" he queried, with his customary directness.

"Your health, sir," replied Owen, who, like all intelligent rascals, never lied when the truth would do equally well. As a matter of fact, Owen had wondered whether his employer would last a year or a month. He much preferred a month, for there was reason to believe that the Marvin will would contain a handsome bequest to "my faithful secretary."

"Oh, bosh!" said the old man. "You and Dr. Stevens would make a mummy of me before I'm dead."

"That reminds me, sir" said Owen, smoothly, "that the International Express Company has delivered a large crate addressed to you from Cairo, Egypt. I presume it is the mummy you bought on your last trip. Where shall I place it?"

THE MUMMY ARRIVES.

Mr. Marvin's eye coursed around the walls of the handsome library, which had been his office since the doctor had forbidden him to visit his automobile works and steel-stamping mills.

"Take out that bust of Pallas Athene," he ordered, "and stand the mummy up in its place."

Owen nodded, poised his pencil and prompted.

"You were just dictating about the new piston rings."

Mr. Marvin drew his hand across his eyes and looked out of the window. Within the range of his vision was one of the most charming sights in the world—a handsome youth and a pretty girl, arrayed in white flannels, playing tennis.

"Never mind the letters. Tell Harry and Pauline I wish to see them."

Alone, the old man opened a drawer and took a dose of medicine, then he unfolded Dr. Stevens's letter and read its final paragraph, which prescribed a change of climate, together with complete and permanent rest or "I will not answer for the consequences."

There was little doubt that no prime mover in a great industry was better able to leave its helm than Stanford Marvin. His lieutenants were able, efficient and contented. The factories would go of their own momentum for a year or two at least, and then his son, Harry, just out of college, should be able, perhaps to help. His lieutenants had proved Marvin's unerring instinct in judging character. Not one single case came to the old employer's mind of a man who had failed to turn out exactly as he expected. Yet the most trusted man of all Raymond Owen, the secretary, was disloyal and dishonest.

This one exception was easily enough explained. When Owen came to Marvin's attention, fifteen years before, he was a fine, honest, faithful man. It was born and bred in him to be straight. During the first five or six years in the Marvin household the older men took pains to keep watch on this quiet, tactful youth until he knew all his ways and even his habits of thought. There was no doubt that Owen was as upright and clean as the old man himself.

At the age of forty the devil entered into Owen. It came in the form of insomnia. Loss of sleep will make any man irritable and unreasonable, but hardly dishonest. With the sleeplessness, however, came the temptation to take drugs. Owen shifted from one narcotic to another, finally settling down upon morphine. Five years of the opiate had made him its slave. Every physician knows that morphine fiends become dishonest.

The secretary had speculated with his modest savings and lost them. He had borrowed and lost again. and now, for some time, had been betting on horse races. This last had made him acquainted with a certain Montgomery Hicks, who lived well without visible source of income. Through Hicks, Owen had betrayed one of his employer's guarded secrets. Hicks, armed with this secret, promptly changed from a friendly creditor to a blackmailer.

Owen, on his way to summon Pauline and Harry, descended to the basement where the butler, gardener and a coloured man were uncrating the Egyptian mummy. He told them to stand it in place of the bust of Pallas Athene in the library, and then went out, crossing the splendid lawns and gravelled roads to the tennis court. There was no design in Owen's mind against the two players, but of late the instinct of both the hunter and the hunted were showing in him, and it prompted him to approach quietly and under cover. So he passed along the edge of a hedge and stood a moment within earshot.

HARRY PROPOSES.

Pauline was about to "serve," but paused to look down at the loosened laces of her small white shoe. She heard Hardy's racquet drop and saw him hurdle the net. In another instant he was at her feet tying the tiny bow.

"You needn't have done that, Harry," she said.

"Oh, no," Harry admitted, as he vainly tried to make his bow as trim as its mate. "I suppose not. I don't suppose I need to think about you all the time either, nor follow you around till that new cocker spaniel of yours thinks I'm part of your shadow. Perhaps I don't need to love you."

"Harry, get up! Someone will see you and think you're proposing to me."

"Think? They ought to know I'm proposing But, Pauline, talking about, 'need' there isn't any need of your being so pretty. Your eyes are bigger and bluer that they really need to be. You could see just as well if you did'nt have such long, curly lashes, and there isn't any real necessity for the way they group together in that starry effect, like Nell Brinkley's girls. Is there any need of fifteen different beautiful shades of light where the sun strikes your hair just back of your ear?"

"Harry, stop this! The score is forty-fifteen."

"Yes, all these things are entirely unnecessary. I'm going to have old Mother Nature indicted by the Grand Jury for wilful, wasteful, wanton extravagance unless—unless"—— Harry paused.

"Now, Harry, don't use up your whole vocabulary—promise what?"

"Promise to marry me at once."

"No, Harry, I can't do that—that is, right away. I must have time."

"Why time? Pauline, don't you love me?"

"Yes, I think I do love you, Harry, and you know there is nobody else in the world."

"Then what do you want time for?"

"Why, to see life and to know what life really is."

"All right. Marry me, and I'll show yo life. I'll lead you any kind of a life you want."

"No, that won't do. As an old, settled-down, married woman I could'nt really do what I want. I must see life in its great moments. I must have thrills, adventures, see people, do daring things, watch battles. It might be best for me even to see some one killed, if that were possible. As I was telling Harley St. John last night"——

"Harley St. John? Well, if I catch that fop taking you motoring again you'll get your wish and see a real nice aristocratic murder. He ought to be put out of his misery, anyway; but where did you get all these sudden notions about wild and strenuous life?"

Pauline did not answer. They both heard a discreet cough, and Owen rounded the corner of the hedge. He delivered his message, and the three walked slowly toward the house.

Advancing to meet them came a dashy checked suit. Above it was a large Panama hat with a gaudy ribbon. A red neck-tie was also visible, even at a considerable distance. Between the hat and the necktie a face several degrees darker in color than the tie came into view as the distance lessened. It was Mr. Montgomery Hicks, whose first name was usually pronounced "Mugumry" and thence degenerated into "Mug." Mug's inflamed and scowling face and bulging eyes usually conveyed the general impression that he was about to burst into profanity—a conjecture which frequently proved correct. In this case he merely remarked in a sort of "newsboy" voice:

"Mr. Raymond Owen, I believe?"

The secretary's sallow face flushed a little as he stepped aside and let Harry and Pauline pass out of earshot.

"See here, Mug," complaind Owen, "I haven't a cent for you. You will get me discharged if you come around here like this."

"Well, I'll get you fired right now" growled Mug, "if you don't come across with the money." And he started toward the front steps. Owen led him ou of sight of the house and finally got rid of him. For a blackmailer knows he can strike but once, and, having struck, he losses all power over his victim. So Hicks withheld the blow, collected a paltry thirty dollars, and consented to wait a little while for Marvin to die.

Harry and Pauline passed on into the house. He had the straight backbone and well poised head of the West Pointer, but without the unnatural stiffness of the soldier's carriage; the soulders of the "half-back," and the lean hips of a runner were his and he had earned them in four years on his 'varsity football and track teams. The girl beside him, half a head shorter, tripped along with the easy action of a thoroughbred. Both bore the name of Marvin, yet there was no relation.

Harry's mother, long dead, had adopted this girl on Mr. Marvin's first trip to Egypt. Pauline was the daughter of an English father and a native mother. Mrs. Marvin first saw her as a blue-eyed baby, too young to understand that its parents had just been drowned in the Nile. As brother and sister they grew up together until college separated the two. After four years Pauline's dainty prettiness struck Harry with a distinct shock, the delightful sort of shock known as love at first sight. It was really Harry's first sight of her as a woman. Every sense and instinct in him shouted, "Get that girl," and nothing in him answered "No."

Mr. Marvin looked unusually pale to Harry and Pauline as those two very vital young persons stepped into the library. He read their thoughts and said quietly:

"Harry, I've been placed in the hands of a receiver."

"Receiver?" echoed Harry, with amazement, for he knew that Marvin enterprises were financed magnificently.

"Yes, Dr. Stevens is the receiver. He says I have exhausted my entire stock of nervous capital, that my account at the bank of physical endurance is overdrawn, nature has called her loans, and you might say that I am a nervous bankrupt."

"All you need is rest," cried Pauline, "and you will be as strong as ever."

"Well, before I rest I want to assure myself about you children. Harry, you love Pauline, don't you?"

"You bet I do, father."

MISS PEARL WHITE.

The Popular Pathe Leading Lady, who Plays the Part of Pauline in the Motion Picture Representation of the Novel "The Perils of Pauline."

Miss White's growns are made by Lady Duff-Gordon, the famous "Lucille."

"Pauline, you love Harry, don't you?"

"Yes," answered Pauline slowly.

"And you will marry right away?"

"This very minute, if she would let me," said Harry.

"And you, Pauline?" queried the old man.

"Yes, father," for she loved him and felt toward him as if she were indeed his daughter; "perhaps some time I'll marry Harry, but not for a year or two. I couldn't marry him now; it wouldn't be right."

"Wouldn't be right? Well, I'd like to know why not."

Pauline was silent a moment. She hated to oppose this fine old man, but her will was as firm as his and well he knew it. Harry spoke for her.

"Oh, she wants to see life before she settles down—wild life, sin and iniquity, battle, murder and sudden death and all that sort of stuff. I don't know what has gotten into women these days, anyway."

Then Polly, prettily, daintily, as she did all things, and with charming little blushes and hesitations, confessed her secret. In short, it was her ambition to be a writer, a writer of something worth while—a great writer. To be a great writer one must know life, and to know life one must see it—see the world. She ended by asking the two men if this were not so.

They looked at each other and coughed with evident relief at the comparative harmlessness of her whim.

"Yes, Polly," said old man Marvin, "a great writer ought to see life in order to know what he is writing about. But what makes you suspect that you have the ability to be even an ordinary writer?"

Marvin sire winked at Marvin son and Marvin son winked back, for no man is too old or too young to enjoy teasing a pretty and serious girl.

Pauline saw the wink, and her foot ceased tracing a pattern in the carpet and tamped on it instead.

"I'll show you what reason I have to think I can write. My first story has just been published in the biggest magazine inthe country. I have had a copy of it lying around here for days with my story in it, and nobody has even looked at it."

Out she flashed, and Harry after her, almost upsetting the butler and gardener, who appeared in the library doorway. These two worthies advanced upon the statue of Pallas without noticing the master of the house sitting behind his big desk. The butler did notice that a large hound from the stable had followed the gardener into the room.

THE OLD MAN'S HOBBY.

"That's what one gets for letting out door servants into the house," muttered the butler, as he hustled the big dog to the front door and ejected him.

"Is he addressing himself to me or to the purp. I wonder?" asked the gardener, a fat, good-natured Irishman, as he placed himself in front of the statue.

He read the name "Pallas," forced his rusty derby hat down over his ears in imitation of the statue's helmet, and mimicked the pose.

Together they staggered out with their burden. A moment later they returned, carrying, with the help of two other men, the mummy in its big case. Owen also arrived, and Marvin, with the joy of an Egyptologist, grasped a magnifying glass and examined the case.

The old man's hobby had been Egypt, his liberal checks had assisted in many an excavation, and his knowledge of her relics was remarkable. Inserting a steel paper cutter in a crack he deftly pried open the upper half of the mummy's front. Beneath lay the mass of warnnings in which thousands of years ago the priests of the Nile had swathed some lady of wealth and rank. It was a woman, Marvin was sure, from the inscriptions on her tomb, and he believed her to be a princess.

The secretary excused himself and went to his room, where his precious morphine pills were hidden. The old man, left alone, deftly opened the many layers of cloth which bound the ancient form. A faint scent that was almost like a presence came forth from the unwrapped folds. Long lost balms they were, ancient spices, forgotten antiseptics of a great race that blossomed and fell thousands of years before its time.

"I smell the dead centuries," whispered Marvin to himself, "I can almost feel their weight. The world was young when this woman breathed. Perhaps she was pretty and foolish, like my Polly—yes, and may be as stubborn, too. Manetho says they had a good deal to say in those days. Ah, now we shall see her face."

He had uncovered a bit of the mummy's forehead when out of the bandages fell a tiny vial. Marvin quickly picked it up. The vial was carved from some sort of green crystal in the shape of a two-headed Egyptian bird-god. Without effort the stopper came out and Marvin held the small bottle to his nostrils, only to drop it at the mummy's feet. It exhaled the odor of the mummy which the reek of the centuries intensified a thousand times.

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. "Something moved! There was a flutter among the bandages of the mummy. Slowly the bosom heaved. Suddenly the eyes opened. The lips moved—the Mummy was speaking!"

It was too much for the old man. He had overtaxed his feeble vitality and felt his senses leaving him. With the entire force of his will he was able to get to a chair, into which he sank. The odor of the vial was still in his nostrills. His eyes were fixed and stared straight ahead, but he could see, in a faint, unnatural yellow light that bathed the room.

From the vial, lying at the mummy's feet a vapor appeared to rise. It floated toward the swathed figure, enveloped it and seemed to be absorbed by it.

"Perhaps this is death," thought Marvin. "for I cannot move or speak."

But something else moved. There was a flutter among the bandages of the mummy. The commotion increased. Something was moving inside. The bandages were becoming loosened. They fell away from the face, and then was Marvin amazed indeed. Instead of the tight, brown parchment-like skin one always finds in these ancient relics appeared a smooth, olive-tinted complexion. It was the face of a young and beautiful woman. The features were serene as if in death, but there was no sunken nose nor mummy's hollow eyes.

A strand of black hair fell down, and the movement beneath the bandages increased. Out of the folds came an arm, a woman's arm, slender, yet rounded, an arm with light bones and fine sinews, clearly an arm and hand that had never known work. Marvin was well aware that a mummy's arm is invariably a black skeleton claw.

At this point the old man made a mental note that he was not dead, for he could feel his own breathing. The arm rapidly and gracefully loosened and removed wrappings from the neck and breast. On the wrist flashed a bracelet made of linked scarabs. The arm now cast away the last covering of the bosom, neck and shoulders.

"SHE'S ALIVE."

Suddenly the eyes opened. They were large eyes and long, like Pauline's, and their lashes, too, were starry. A dazed expression was in them as they glanced about the room until finally they fell upon Marvin. The arm stretched out toward him and beckoned, but the old man could not respond. She seemed to be trying to speak, but the strange atmosphere and lungs that had not breathed since the days when the pyramids were cased in white proved too much for her.

Looking down at herself, she freed her left hand, lifted out the bottom half of the case and slid the wrappings from her limbs. Barefooted and baro-ankled, clothed only in a shimmering white gown that scarcely covered her knees, and a white headress with a green serpent head in front, she stepped somewhat stiffly into the room. Slowly she made several movements of limbs and body like the first steps of a dance. She rose on her toes, looked down at herself and swayed her lithe hips. It occurred to Marvin that all this was by way of a graceful little stretch after a few thousand years of sleep.

Marvin now observed that she was Pauline's height and age, as well as general size and form. Slightly shorter she might have been, but then she lacked Pauline's high heels. The general resemblance was striking except in the color of the eyes and hair. Pauline's tresses were a light golden yellow, while this girl's hair was black as the hollow of the sphinx. Pauline's eyes were blue, but she who stood before him gazed through eyes too dark to guess their color.

PAULINE'S DOUBLE.

The Egyptian had found a little mirror. She patted her hair, adjusted the head dress, but Marvin waited in vain for the powder puff. From the mirror the girl's eyes wandered to a painting hanging above the desk. It was an excellent likeness of Pauline. The resemblance between the two was obvious, not only to Marvin but evidently to the black-haired girl. She turned to the old man and addressed him in a strange language. Not one word did he recognize, yet the syllables were so clearly and carefully pronounced that he felt he was listening to an educated woman. Some of the tones were like Pauline's, some were not, but all were soft, sweet, modulated.

The meaning was clear enough. She wished Marvin to see the resemblance, and she frowned slightly because the rigid, staring figure did not respond. Why should she be impatient, this woman of the Pharaohs who had lain stiff and unresponsive while Babylon and Greece and Rome and Spain had risen and fallen?

Soon she resorted to pantomimo, pointed to herself and the picture, touched her eyes and nose and mouth and then the corresponding painted features. She felt of her own jet hair, shook her head and looked questioningly at the light coiffure of Pauline. She turned to the old man, evidently asking if the painting were true in this respect. Then she smiled a smile like Pauline's. Perhaps she was asking if Pauline had changed the color of her hair.

Now she became interested in a book on the corner of the desk. With little musical exclamations of delight she turned the printed pages and appreciated that the shelves contained hundreds more of these treasures. The typewritten letters lying about excited her admiration and then the pen and ink. She quickly guessed the use of the pen and ran eagerly to the mummy case. A moment's search brought forth a long roll of papyrus. Before Marvin's eyes she unrolled a scroll covered with Egyptian hieroglyphics.

There were footsteps in the hall and the Egyptian looked toward the door. Owen entered, looked at Marvin searchingly, placed him in a more comfortable position in the chair, spoke his name and walked out. What seemed most surprising to the sick man was his secretary's oversight of the girl. He passed in front of her, almost brushing her white robe, and yet it was clear that he did not see her.

But the Egyptian had seen him and the sight had excited her. She seemed desperately anxious to say something to Marvin, something about Pauline.

The mummy had a secret to reveal!

Rapidly her lips moved—Marvin understood.

She tore the bracelet from her right wrist and tried to force it into Marvin's nerveless grasp. Try as she would, his muscles did not respond. There were voices in the hall-way. Harry and Pauline were running downstairs. The Princess gave one last imploring glance at the paralyzed figure, passed her hand gently over his forehead, then she stepped quickly back to the case.

Harry and Pauline rushed in, followed less hastily by Owen. They grasped the old man's hands, and Harry, seizing the telephone, called Dr. Stevens. But to the surprise of everybody Marvin suddenly shook off the paralysis, spoke, moved and seemed none the worse for his seizure.

(To be Continued.)

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BOMBAY.

CASUALTY LISTS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Major W. F. Walter, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain G. P. Leach, Artillery.
Captain J. Miller, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain H. R. Tylor, Essex.
Sec.-Lieut. L. L. Rees-Mogg, Engineers.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Welstead, Lancashire Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain R. Lupton, West Yorkshires.
Captain A. W. Scot-Skirving, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. L. Julian, Dublin Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General F. C. Lloyd.
Major E. C. Bridges, South Staffords.
Major E. W. Castleman, Dorset Yeomanry.
Major M. G. Cowper, East Yorkshires.
Major the Hon. A. G. Hore-Pithven, Welshh Guards.
Major F. W. Johnson, Irish Fusiliers.
Major Hon. T. W. Purdy, Norfolks.
Captain A. L. Gregory, Dorsets.
Captain V. N. Kidd, West Ridings.
Captain E. A. Richards York and Lancasters.
Captain W. H. Toohey, York and Lancashires.
Lieut. I. H. Hodgson, Border Regiment.
Lieut. A. W. Maddermott, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut. T. A. Peel, Medicals.
Lieut. E. J. Smith, West Ridings.
Lieut. L. J. Worthington, Derbyshire Yeomanry.
Sec.-Lieut. F. Burton, Artillery.
Sec. Lieut. J. S. Crawhall, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. G. Hicks, Dublin Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. W. James, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. P. Latham, Hampshires.
Sec.-Lieut. H. C. Naldrett, Essex.
Sec.-Lieut. C. Patteson, Engineers.

MISSING.

Colonel Sir H. G. Beauchamp Norfolks.
Captain F. R. Beck, Norfolks.
Captain A. C. Coxon, Norfolks.
Captain E. R. Cabitt, Norfolks.
Captain A. D. Pattrick, Norfolks.
Captain A. E. Ward, Norfolks.
Lieut. A. E. Beck, Norfolks.
Lieut. V. M. Cubitt, Norfolks.
Lieut. E. Gay, Norfolks.
Lieut. T. Oliphant, Norfolks.
Sec.-Lieut. C. Gillespie, Highland L. I.

LATER.

KILLED.

Lieut. R. G. Budgen, Shropshire L. I.
Sec.-Lieut. A. C. Miles, Welsh Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. D. P. Key, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. M. Mackenzie, Royal Scots.
Captain J. MacRoberts, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. I. O. Crombie, Middlesex.
Lieut. N. Grice, West Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. G. H. Austen-Cartmell, Highland L. I.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Bleeck, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Sec.-Lieut. C. Gillespie, Highland Lights.
Sec.-Lieut. J. O. Lang, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Sec.-Lieut. G. S. Marston, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. F. B. Pigott, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. F. J. Pullen, Welsh Regiment.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Soutal, East Lancashires.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

KILLED.

Major L. Goodeve, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Godward, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. B. M. Bateman, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. Winkworth, Northumberland Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Major R. B. Webb, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. T. G. Bonnyman, Shropshire L. I.
Lieut. G. A. Heinekey, 4th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Leckie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Stuart, Middlesex.

NOW KILLED.

Captain J. Graham, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. F. P. Isaac, Shropshire L. I.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Captain E. Isaac, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. S. E. Callard, East Yorkshires.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Captain C. T. Baker, Bedfords.
Captain C. C. Henderson-Hamilton, Cameronians.
Lieut. J. Maxwell, Londons
Lieut. F. S. Shoosmith, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. O. S. Phillips, South Wales Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. T. Adair, Bedfords.
Lieut. E. A. Morgan, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. N. C. Ampt, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Lake, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Osborne, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Sheldon, Essex.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General C. De Winton.
Major F. H. Cripps, Buckingham Yeomanry.
Major H. J. Morphy, Irish Rifles.
Major G. Pilcher, North Lancashires.
Captain R. C. Bamford, Worcesters.
Captain M. C. Forrers-Guy, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain V. F. Ford, York and Lancasters.
Captain A. H. Macdonald, Artillery.
Captain S. Munnik, Worcesters.
Captain H. P. Rigby, Cheshires.
Captain L. Shaw, West Ridings.
Captain H. Tylden-Wright, Army Service Corps.
Captain A. G. de Rothschild, Buckingham Yeomanry.
Captain S. G. Fairbairn, Buckingham Yeomanry.
Captain L. C. Fox, Londons.
Captain Sir T. E. K. Lees, Dorset Yeomanry.
Captain A. Parke, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt. H. B. Pegrum, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain J. H. Pollock, Irish Rifles.
Captain F. C. Woodward, Artillery.
Lieut.-Colonel V. T. Worship, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. G. Baird, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. T. B. Coultas, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. Lawrence, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Lindner, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Marsh, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Napier, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. G. E. Nelson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. K. M. Solomon, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. J. N. Walsh, York and Lancasters.

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KILLED.

Major W. F. Walter, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt. G. P. Leach Artillery.
Captain J. Miller, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt. H. R. Tyler, Essex.
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Major F. W. Johnson, Irish Fusiliers.
Major T. W. Purdy, Norfolks.
Capt. A. L. Gregory, Dorsets.
Capt. V. N. Kidd, West Ridings.
Capt. E. A. Richards, York and Lancasters.
Capt. W. H. Toohey, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. I. H. Hodgson, Border Regiment.
Lieut. A. W. Macdermott, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut. T. A. Peel, Medicals.
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Capt. A. E. Ward, Norfolks.
Lieut. A. E. Beck, Norfolks.
Lieut. V. M. Gubitt, Norfolks.
Lieut. E. Gay, Norfolks.
Lieut. T. Oliphant, Norfolks.
Sec.-Lieut. R. Adams, Norfolks.
Sec.-Lieut. M. B. Beauchamp, Norfolks.
Sec.-Lieut. R. Burroughes, Norfolks.
Sec.-Lieut. W. G. Fawkes, Norfolks.
Sec.-Lieut. M. F. Oliphant, Norfolks.
Sec.-Lieut. E. W. Simmons, York and Lancasters.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The 198th list of casualties from France and Belgium reports:—

Killed:—3 died of wounds, 101 died of diseases, wounded 17,

The 54th list from the Mediterranean gives:—

Wounded 149 (all Indian rank and file).

NEED OF INDIAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN APPEAL FROM THE FRONT

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Fund, London, has written to the Indian head quarters of the St. John's Ambulance Association for a good supply of Indian musical instruments, including small drums of which Indians are so fond, for various hospitals and depots and for regiments at the front. The Indian Council will be glad if the Indian public can kindly assist them in meeting this request. Consignments of any size will be gratefully received.

HOOGHLYS GIFT OF MOTOR AMBULANCE

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The District Centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association at Hooghly has just despatched seven motor ambulances to the War Gifts Depot at Bombay for the use of the sick and wounded in or out of India wherever the need is pressing. This handsome gift has been gratefully accepted by the Indian Council of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE.

FRENCHMAN'S LIFE ON AFRICAN ISLAND

A remarkable account of a modern Robinson Crusoe is given in a letter from a midshipman on board a British ship which assisted in rounding up the Koenigsberg.

"We had to go to Aldabra Island, which is about 400 miles east of Zanzibar (says the writer). We arrived at dawn one day, and a landing party was sent ashore to find out what they could. While we were doing this the old——was going to steam round the island, a distance of about sixty miles, to see if the enemy was on the other side.

"Well, away we went, all merry and bright, and when we got within about 400 yards of the beach a boat put off with a white man in it. He turned out to be a Frenchman, the only white man on the island.

"When he came close to us he asked us what we wanted, and we said we were going to land, so he showed us the way through the reefs. When we got ashore, he very hospitably refused to do any business till we had gone to his shanty and had a cup of coffee. S——and I, not having had any breakfast, were delighted.

"When we arrived at the house, a gigantic black man handed us each a green cocoanut in the husk, with a hole cut in the end, full of delicious cocoanut milk.

NO TOBACCO.

"The Frenchman (who spoke good English) had run out of tobacco, and when we offered him a cigarette he nearly wept with joy. He lives an absolutely Robinson Crusoe existence. He didn't even know that Turkey was at war, and the last news he had was that the Formidable was sunk. The only papers he had were two magazines of 1913 and one of 1911. He informed us that he had read these over and over again until he almost knew them by heart.

"When we offered to send him off papers tobacco, etc., from the ship, he did not know how to thank us. We went all over the island (or rather the inhabited part of it) and saw everything. There are flamingoes, ibis, frigate birds, and I don't know how many more varieties, which you usually only see in a Zoo.

"The business is chiefly turtle-catching. He took us to see the enclosure in which he keeps the turtles which he is going to send away alive. There were about sixty of the largest turtles I have ever seen in my life. It appears that they catch on an average sixty turtles a night in the season. Most of these, of course, they kill, but they keep some alive to send to Europe, where they fetch as much as £120 each.

TURTLE AS A PRESENT.

"After being on the island about four hours our ship appeared, so we had to put off. On leaving he made us a present of a live turtle which had just been caught, weighing about 350lb. Some turtle! Of course, we thanked him, and when we reached the ship we sent him some biscuits, milk, tobacco, etc., and enough reading matter to last him for six months."

MESSRS. PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

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FRENCH CHEF! EXCELLENT TABLE! GOOD ACCOMMODATION.

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(Late of F. Cornaglia)

Proprietors, Connaught Hotel.

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Bombay Swadeshi Stores, Times Buildings, Bombay.
Bombay Swadeshi Stores, Poona.
Railway Co-operative Society, Ld., Lonavla.
Cursetji & Sons, Ahmedna ar.

and from all leading Merchants & Stores.

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It is an improvement of our renowned Floral Hair Oil. It made from purest vegetable oil and is tinted a delicate emerald green. The perfume is exquisite.

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Made from the finest selected Aguru wood. Used as an incense in ancient times. Used as a perfume to-day. Can be used by everybody for its moderate price.

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An excellent lubricant for inflamed, chafed or rough skin and a soothing application for chapped lips and hands. Invaluable for winter season, delicately perfumed never decomposes, being free from lard.

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A rose-scented and rose-coloured dentifrice for everybody and for every day use at a moderate price.

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SENSATIONS OF A SOLDIER.

JOY OF WAR REALISED.

BATTLE VISIONS OF THE HOMELAND

A soldier's sensations in war are finely described in a letter sent home by a private in a grenade company of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, British Expeditionary Force, and published in "The Standard." After relating the journey to the trenches the letter continues:—

I always want to laugh when we go down these trenches; it looks so ludicrous to see these human moles, covered in mud, until it is difficult to tell which is the man and which is the trench, bent nearly double slashing their way through in a frantic effort to keep in touch with the man ahead for fear of turning down the wrong passage; to see the none-too-slender ones get stuck in the narrow parts and hold up the others behind them, and to hear the caustic comments when someone unable to bear the strain any longer assumes a normal position, and is rewarded for his pains by the spiteful pht., pht., of the bullets over his head; and to ruminate with a tinge of sadness that once we called ourselves respectable.

We look a sorry band of pilgrims when eventually we stagger into the support trenches and enjoy a well-deserved rest. Fortune has been with us so far, but we had a narrow escape from a shell on entering the supports, where an artillery duel is taking place. A little later we are told off to our various posts, and I find myself in the frontline trenches, where we await the coming of our battalion. I get into conversation with a youth whom I shrewdly suspect will get a shave when he gets back to the rest camp.

He told me how our artillery caught the Germans bringing up supports and how they could hear the Huns squealing; how the Huns hoisted a dummy above their trenches in the hope that our fellows would fire at it and thus expose themselves and many other stories, and useful hints until our battalion arrived to relieve them—much to their satisfaction. A "Good night, mate" and "Good luck," Tommy's equivalent for "God be with you," and they were gone, leaving us in full possession of the line.

A GRIM MEETING.

It was too late to make a canteen of tea, as the enemy would see the fires by night, so we had to make the best of it and wait until day-light. Our section had the luck to find a dugout, so we took possession. Rival claims, however, by another platoon were made, and a heated discussion took place. When things were looking black for us reinforcements were brought to bear, who, working on the principle that possession was nine points of the law, helped us to issue triumphantly, and, scrambling into the dug-out in our wet and muddy garments, without even taking off our equipment, we were soon sleeping the sleep of the unjust.

Five minutes later (the sergeant swore it was two hours) we were roused by the order to stand-to. A glorious sunrise was coming up behind the German lines, showing up the sand-bags on their trenches, but there was nothing doing. That over, I made a canteen of tea and cooked some bacon. This, with a few Army biscuits—that piquant delicacy that I understand just failed the test as shrapnel—and we felt fit to race whatever was to come.

A little later I went to my post down the sap taking a few souvenirs in the shape of bombs. Arrived there, I took my bearings with the aid of a periscope. I found I was nearer the Huns than I have ever been before—but I found something else, something—it had been someone—that sent a cold shudder down my spine. It lay just out there, so near that I might have touched. It with the tip of my bayonet. I have seen many grim relics of this awful war but this was different!—it was in a position half-lying, half-reclining on a hillock, as if someone with devilish humour had posed it there in jest.

It was looking straight into my face, with its sightless eyes, and an expression impossible to define. A grim meeting, truly; the living and the dead. Enemies in life, yes; but surely the soul that once inhabited this poor clay had done with enmity, and Heaven knows I bore it no malice. My mission was with the living; for them such enmity must and always will be, until a miracle happens, and humanity, groping into the dark, will see the light and understand. The problem fascinated me and ever and anon I would bob up to look at It again a feeling almost of camaraderie took possession of me and I felt in some subtle manner I cannot explain that I and It were friends. They managed to get It under mother earth sometime later, and I almost missed it.

THE CALL OF THE BLOOD.

Dinner-time found me trying, with a patience worthy of a better cause, to make a trench pudding. This sounds all right, but really means our old friend the Army biscuit disguised as a pudding—this transformation being brought about by the simple process of boiling it to a pulp and spreading jam over it—no comments. About 6.30 the order ran down the lines to stand-to. It was obvious that something was in the wind. Our surmise proved correct. It came as suddenly as if it was dramatic. A terrific explosion, the like of which I have never heard, and a huge spout of black smoke, flame, sods, sandbags, and other things belched from the German trenches.

The ground rocked beneath our feet, the sides of the trenches swayed, and seemed like to topple over. Some of our fellows were flung to the ground. Simultaneously our guns opened fire on all sides. We sprang like one man to the parapet, and blazed away with rapid fire until our rifles were almost too hot to hold. One could feel that the Germans were staggered at the suddenness of the attack, for they did not rely for some moments. When they did, however, all their guns seemed to go off at once I thought my eardrums would burst.

To our right a line of khaki figures, with bayonets fixed, were sweeping towards the German lines. We expected to hear the order to charge at any moment. It lasted about 40 minutes; but in that 40 minutes I learnt a lot I felt for the first time what is meant by the joy of battle, what it is like to get the smell of cordite in your nostrils, and to see red. We almost prayed that they would come or that we could try and rush their trenches. I knew then what it was that enabled a man in the full flower of his life to dare to cross that abyss from which there is no returning. It was the call of the blood. I saw across the Channel the rough island home, and knew that England was calling—that England depended on us; and the knowledge set me aglow with pride. I wanted to sing "Land of Hope and Glory." The man next to me kept repeating "John Bull—that's another from John Bull," and I was uneasy no longer, for I saw the spirit not in a few but in all; and I knew it is that spirit that will spell the doom of Germany when they come.

"GAS IS COMING."

It was over as suddenly as it commenced At dawn the Huns tried a counter-attack: in one place they came out of their trenches, but they could not stand the "Yorkshire" welcome, and soon got back again. I understand we gained about 150 yards. During the day our colonel got wounded, but not seriously. We were all sorry, for we think a lot of our colonel. I was trying to make some tea over a fire that refused to keep going, and was just arriving at a successful climax when the cry went up "Gas is coming!" "Smoke helmets on!" There was a frantic rush part of the boys to get their helmets, overturning my canteen of tea. I felt for my helmet—sacre. I had left it in the dug-out. I rushed back, took the wrong turning, and found myself in another company's lines. Another mad dash back, rudely pushing by the khaki figures, who looked like a lot of goblins in their helmets. I finally arrived at the dug-out, breathless and perspiring, to find it was only a false alarm.

We see so much of aerial warfare that we have become indifferent to it, but a duel I witnessed is worth recording. A German Taube came over our lines, flying rather low. Our anti-aircraft guns had tried in vain to get him; and he seemed to have accomplished his object, when suddenly a British aeroplane shot like a bolt from behind some clouds and made for the Taube For a moment he hovered above the Taube—we heard shots, probably from the machine guns the aeroplane carried. A burst of flame came from the Taube. He made an effort to get back to the German lines, but another and larger burst of flame shot out, and the Taube planed down into our lines. I don't know if the Germans were found alive, but I should doubt it. It was a brilliant piece of work, and we watched it with breathless interest.

THE MIRACLE OF THE ENGLISH.

FRENCH REPLY TO PESSIMISTS

The "Intransigeant" publishes a column-and-a-half leading article by M. Jean Richepin, of the French Academy, entitled "The Miracle of the English." The first part of the article is devoted to questions raised by the pessimists who inquire "Where are the 2,000,000 men Lord Kitchener promised us?" and "Why has the English Fleet not accomplished more?" M. Richepin answers these questions by referring to Mr. Balfour's reply to Count Reventlow's boastful statements glorifying the German fleet, which he describes as a heap of lies. "Who (he asks) will read these statements, which are a masterpiece of unconscious humour, with more appreciation than than English? Scoffers will see that the warships of our friends have fulfilled against Germany and in our service all their duties and have done everything which was required of a perfect fleet." The article reprints the seven duties of a fleet as enunciated by Mr. Balfour. "For a fleet which has accomplished this we may say not only that it has done very much, but that never has any fleet done more."

Referring to the English army, M. Richepin says this branch of the service should be called the English miracle, and that the French should not compare it with their army, and the latter always stands ready to defend the frontiers. He pays the highest tribute to the recruiting and the wonderful spirit of the English troops, and recalls that men in every walk of life had responded to the call, even the most peace-loving.

In conclusion, he bids all sceptics to wait and meanwhile to kep silence, remembering that the English army has budded and flowered in less than a year.

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To anyone who can supply the names of these two well known English Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guarantee, timekeeper, Watch and ALBERT GUARD (SILVER PLATED) are presented to Both.
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Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.
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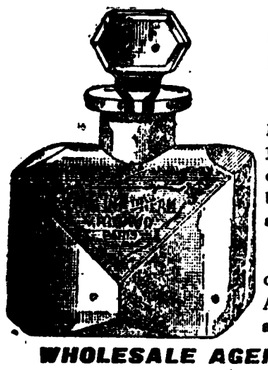

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How the King narrowly escaped an accident whilst motoring from London to Windsor was described at Kingston-on-Thames in mail week when Robert Wyse, a chauffeur, of the Clock House, West Grinstead, was summoned for negligently driving a motor-car in Eden-street, Kingston.

Police-constable Seago stated that on July 14 he was assisting to regulate the traffic as the King's car was passing through the town. On the approach of the Royal car the defendant was driving along Eden-street towards the London-road.

The witness signalled to the defendant—whose car was then about thirty yards away from him—to stop, but instead of doing so the defendant drove out of Eden-street into London-road (roads running practically at right angles), with the result that he nearly collided with another private motor-car, and caused the driver of the Royal motor-car to go to the off-side of the road.

The Mayor (Alderman C. H. Burge): He drove the Royal motor-car out of the ordinary line? Is that it,—Yes.

Continuing his evidence, witness said that as the defendant did not stop when he put his hand up he shouted after him, but by that time defendant's car was half-way across the London-road. He told the defendant he would be reported.

THE KING IN THE CAR.

The Mayor: Was the King riding in the car?

Witness: Not in the defendant's car, your worship. (Laughter.)

The Mayor: In the Royal car, I mean?—Yes.

After being pulled up the defendant, the officer added, said he did not see his signal. Witness considered that he drove negligently because he did not stop when called upon to do so and almost collided with another motor-car.

In reply to the Bench, the constable said he was on the alert because he knew the King was coming. He did not hear the defendant sound his horn.

Mr. C. B. Highmore (defending): You were looking for the King, weren't you?

Witness: Not particularly. (Laughter.)

The defendant, said witness, was travelling at quite ten miles an hour, and it was in a ten miles speed limit area that the occurrence took place.

Mr. Highmore: Did the King make any complaint? (Laughter.)

Witness: No, sir.

The Mayor: Was the King compelled to go to the other side of the road through the defendant not stopping?—Yes.

Ernest Arthur Massey, a tramway inspector, gave evidence corroborating that of the constable.

The Mayor interposed a remark as to the pace of the defendant's car in a ten miles speed limit area.

Mr. Highmore: But the King can do no wrong.

DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

The defendant, in his evidence, said he had held a licence for six years, and had never before been summoned. On the afternoon in question he had driven from Horsham, and, knowing nothing of the coming of the King, he drove into the London-road from Eden-street, not having seen the constable's signal.

When the officer called on him to stop he did so at once. When he saw the officer put up his hand just before he (defendant) drove out into the London-road he thought the officer meant it as a signal to him that the road was clear for him to cross.

The Mayor: We should not like the King to have been upset.

Mr. Highmore: And I am sure the defendant wouldn't.

The Mayor expressed the opinion that defendant should have been summoned for failing to stop, rather than for driving negligently. The evidence as to careless driving was not very strong, and the Bench did not think defendant had been negligent, except in so much that he did not keep his eyes open, and so did not see the constable's signal for him to stop.

The Bench thereupon dismissed the summons on payment of costs.

It was explained to the Bench that the police issued summonses against motorists for failing to stop only after an accident had occurred.

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GENERAL SARRAIL'S CAREER.

The command to which General Sarrail has been appointed is not identical with that which General Gouraud's wounds unhappily obliged him to relinquish. General Gouraud was "Commander of the Expeditionary Force" in the Dardanelles; General Sarrail is "Commander-in-Chief of the army in the East." The difference is more than nominal. It implies that General Sarrail will have the supreme direction of all the operations of the French army in the East, whether in the Dardanelles or elsewhere, and a free hand as to their nature and locality, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The appointment of General Sarrail to this important and difficult command has been received in France with general approval. As the "Petit Parisien" says, he has shown himself to be "an energetic commander, endowed with very great qualities of initiative and tactical skill," and "he is held in high esteem throughout the army and liked by all the men who have been under his orders."

A RESOLUTE SOLDIER.

For the general public General Sarrail has been one of the discoveries of the war, but his brilliant military qualities were already known to those versed in such matters, and had attracted several years ago the attention of the late General André, one of the most competent and far-seeing Ministers of War that the Third Republic has had. Later on he was remarked by M. Caillaux, whose Cabinet in 1911 raised Brigadier-General Sarrail, as he then was, to the rank of general of division.

General Sarrail, like General Joffre, is a Southerner, having been born in 1856 in the ancient city of Carcassonne. Like General Joffre, too, he belongs to the type of taciturn *méridional*, which is much less uncommon than is often supposed by those who have not a great knowledge of the South of France. General Sarrail is a man of few words, great courage, both moral and physical, marked decision of character, and ready initiative. Physically he is every inch a soldier. His steel-blue eyes, which seem to pierce one through, have at times almost a hard look, but they can soften on occasion, and then the *bonhomie* and vivacity of the South, which have been hidden behind the mask of reserve, burst forth. Although he has the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian in matters where discipline is necessary, he is not a martinet, and all those who have served under him are greatly attached to him.

BEFORE THE WAR.

On leaving the military school of St. Cyr, which he had entered in 1875, Sarrail was given a commission in the 4th Algerian Light Infantry. He became a captain in 1887 and a major in 1897. He was subsequently aide-de-camp to General André, then head of the Military School of St. Maixent, and in 1905 he was appointed colonel commanding the 39th Regiment of Infantry at Rouen. In the following year he was given the post of military commander of the Palais Bourbon at Paris, whence he was transferred to that of Director of Infantry at the Ministry of War, which he held until 1911. He was in this year promoted, as has already been said, to the rank of general of division by M. Messimy, Minister of War in the Caillaux Cabinet, who had in the same year appointed General Joffre to be Commander-in-Chief. In November, 1913, M. Messimy, who had again become Minister of War in the Doumergue Cabinet, appointed General Sarrail to the command of the Eighth Army Corps at Bourges, where he was at the outbreak of the war.

THE DEFEAT OF THE CROWN PRINCE

General Sarrail was not given an active command at the beginning of the war, and remained at Bourges until after the defeat of the Allies at the Battle of Charleroi, when he was appointed to the command of the Third Army in succession to General Ruffey, who had been relieved of his command. The plan of the General Staff of the French army at that moment was to retire behind the Seine without attempting to defend Paris, which was to be declared an open town. In accordance with this plan General Sarrail was ordered to retire with the Third Army to Joinville (Haute-Marne) without attempting to defend Verdun, which was to be left to hold out by its own resources with certain reinforcements. It is not unlikely that, had this plan been followed, Verdun would have shared the fate of Maubeuge and a passage would have been opened for the entry of the Germans into France on the east.

General Sarrail decided not to follow the orders given to him, and instead of retiring to Joinville he took up a position between Verdun and Bar-le-Duc, after having kept the Third Army intact through the difficult retreat. Here he made a brilliant and successful stand against the German army commanded by the Crown Prince, and by a turning movement executed with remarkable skill he repelled the attack of another German army advancing against him from the east. He thus saved Verdun, which the Germans were never able even to bombard during the Battle of the Marne, and was one of the chief agents of the Germans' retreat. The centre of the Allies was slowly receding, and it was the successful resistance of the right wing under General Sarrail and of the left wing under Generals Gallieni, Maunoury, and French that decided the Battle of the Marne.

Captain Loubet, an invalided French officer, lately on the staff of General Joffre, who came to Ceylon to practise as a medical man, for which he has the necessary degree, has, it is understood, not been granted the privilege by the Civil Medical Officer. He left Ceylon for Australia on Tuesday.

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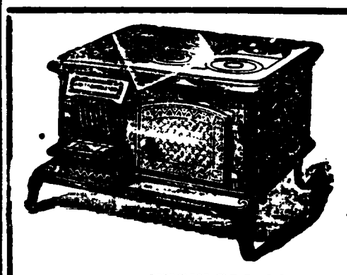

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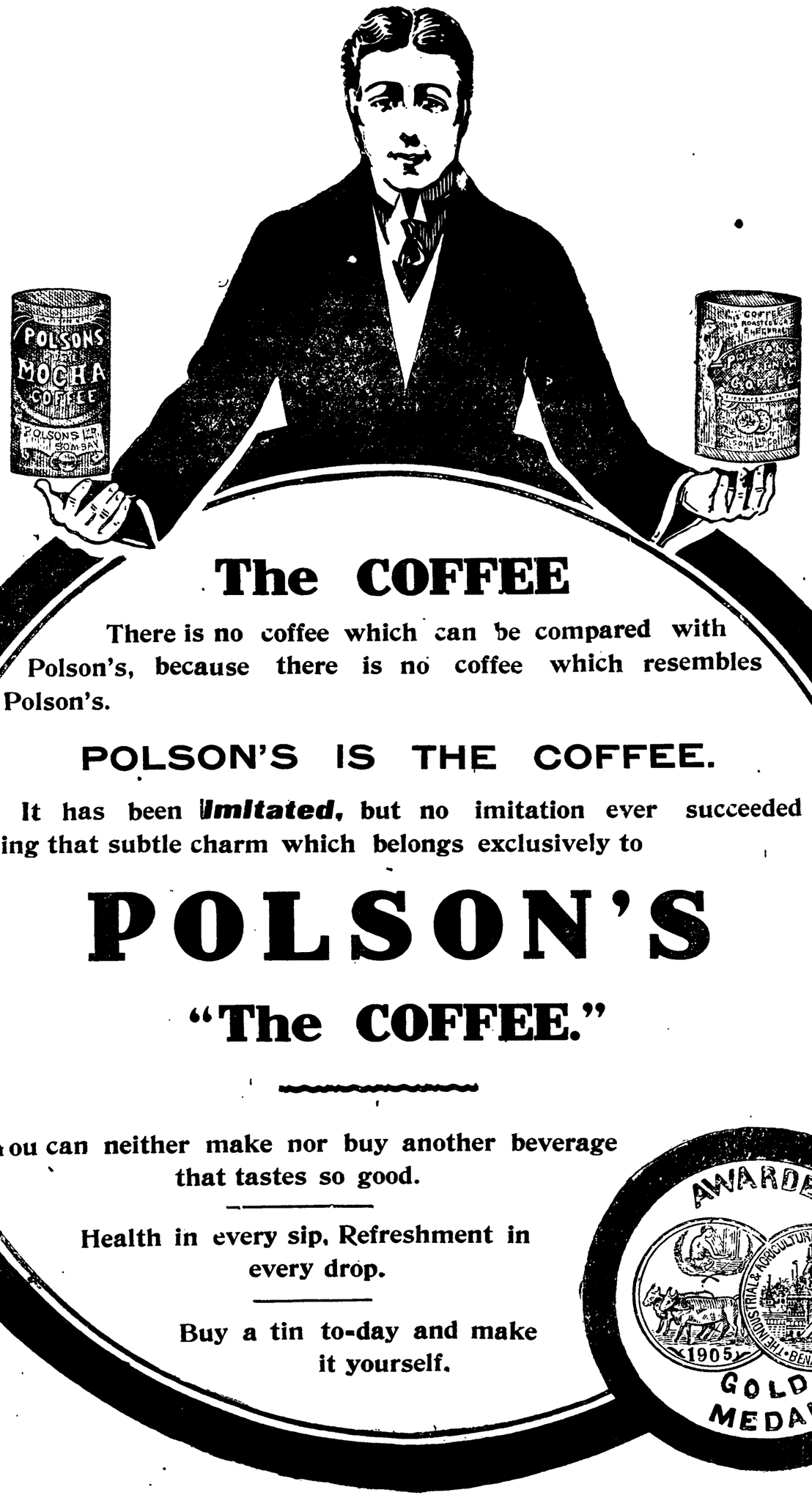

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